The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,082 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd Aug.
—SURAT	3142	550	R. L. Pardit	30th "
*L MASSILIA	4928	1000	S. D. Shailard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2736	500	R. Haselwood	30th "
*L BALLARAT	4752	970	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3864	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 3 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2284	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th "
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 23, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	28th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S

S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	7th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street.	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY 26th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 23, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL P. & O. AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

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ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny	do.	do.	" 1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	" 1 12
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	" 1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	" 2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	"	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	"	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	"	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c	"	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c	"	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	"	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	"	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c	"	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	"	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	"	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	"	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
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WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

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Hon. Secretaries.
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INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small " " "	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
Small " " "	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	Rs. 29	nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2	" 27	" " "
Do. " " 3	" 26	" " "

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs, McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
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SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
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WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

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A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

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THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

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BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.	POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

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SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES. Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.		PINCES-NEZ. Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.	
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0	In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7 0	In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10 0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6 0	In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8 0
Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.		Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.	
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0	In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)		Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	" 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS who are in search of a really GOOD TOBACCO at a MODERATE COST will be glad to have their ATTENTION drawn to the following CHOICE BRANDS:—

	1lb. tin.	½lb. tin.	¼lb. tin.
* GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, Manufactured Daily	Rs. 3 4	1 12	...
GOLDEN SHAG, Mild and Delicate, with Full Flavor	" ...	1 12	...
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, Fresh and Fragrant	" ...	...	0 14
LATAKIA, Genuine Syrian	" ...	1 12	...

* "Appropriately called the 'Prince of Smoking Mixtures,'—it is the best I have ever smoked in or out of India."

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6 8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
The Antomation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Geeen Twilled Silk	... 14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8 8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10 8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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RAKHMA BAI,
Or the Argument for the
HINDU WIFE,
BY
JOYGOBINDA SHOME.
To be had of
MRS. RADHABAI, ATMARAM SAGOON,
135, Kalbadavi, Bombay.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
PAID-UP ... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over ... £1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £300,690
" 1885 ... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to HeadOffice on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,058,79

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1863 ... £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ... £4,049,15 14 1
1873 ... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ... £5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer.
THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY ! !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnficent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ... " 2-12 "
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of SCRAP TIMBER now stocked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops at Parel.

The Timber may be seen on application, and forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the Undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, and this amount will in the event of theTender being accepted be retained as security for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th August, 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

NEW STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Offices
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	"
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
Imperial Treasury Rep—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep—Albert size	7	0	"
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, octavo	7	0	"
The "Castle"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
Super Cream Laid—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	"
Air Dried Imperial Vellum.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	"
Thick Satin Superfine Cream Laid—Albert size	3	0	"
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
Superfine Cream Laid Note-paper	2	8	"
"Reliance" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
Cream Laid Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
Imperial Treasury, Blue Rep.	1	4	"
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match large octavo of same quality	1	0	"
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"Vellum," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
Cream Laid, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
Canadian Buff, No. 6	3	0	"
" " No. 7	3	12	"
Drabs.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	"
African Globe.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"Quality J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
Thistle.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
Yellows.—Superior quality	2	8	"
"Advertiser," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2	4	"
"Advertiser," No. 4, better quality than the above	1	14	"
"Special," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
"Special," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
Square No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	"
Square, Small.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
"Globe, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
Valuables.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
Oleograph Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
Express Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1st AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in
"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize ... ... Rs. 500
2nd " ... ... " 200
3rd " ... ... " 100
20 Prizes ... ... " 10 each.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE
will shortly be distributed all over India.
LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers hroughout the country from
SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS MELVILLE RUSSELL, in our Firms at Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, CEASED on 30th April, 1887.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Calcutta, 18th August, 1887.

BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE PICTURES will be ON VIEW, from THURSDAY, the 25th of August, to SATURDAY, the 27th, at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
Doors open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, an UNDER-GROUND SURVEYOR, for the Warora Colliery, must have had previous experience in mines. Application with copies of testimonials, stating what salary is required, to be forwarded to the MANAGER, Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur, C.P.
J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway.
Nagpur, C.P., 18th August, 1887.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. Hulk "SEMIRAMIS" will be received by the Undersigned at Bombay up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st September 1887.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 11th, 18th and 25th August and 1st September 1887, or apply to the Undersigned.
J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

GEYER & CO., Limited.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 12th August, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the AGRA BANK, LD., on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 16th August.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1887.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. E. M. Moses as a Director of the Company.
4th. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1888 and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August 1887, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.
By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 5th August, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 548,900.
RESERVE ... " 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital ... $7,500,000
Reserve Fund ... $4,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $7,500,000
London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
Bombay—Interest Allowed
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1886.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	per dozen. Rs.	a.
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Madeira, Choice Reserve	28	0
Do. do. Old Particular	25	0
Do. do. Selected	22	0
A Dreher's German Beer, Quarts	6	0
Do do Pints	3	8
Catto's Old Highland Whisky	23	0

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	12	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
" " " 8 doz. Pints " 31
TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.
Sauterne ... Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	..
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer-fils) Red Bars	" 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.
Volnay ... Rs. 21 0
Chambertin ... " 28 0

WHISKY.
Thistle Blend Whisky *** ... Rs. 25 0
" " ... " 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend * ... " 21 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	—

ITALIAN WINES.
Vino Barola ... Rs. 16 0
Vino Barbera ... " 15 0
Vino Grignolino ... " 15 0

SUNDRIES.
Italian Vermouth (Torino) ... Rs. 16 0
" Finest ... " 18 0
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles ... " 40 0
Finest Kummel ... " 30 0
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom ... " 15 0
Chartreuse, Yellow ... " 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ... " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1	4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0	9
	1 do.	1	0
	2 do.	1	12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	...	" 0 10
French Beans	—	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	—	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	—	" 0 12
" II.	—	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	" 0 12
Young Carrots	—	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	" 0 10
Small Sausages	—	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	—	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND DYES.
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ECONOMY IN DRESSING !
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk, and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal, Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Poona and Byculla.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£[illegible]
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the Chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Kilva (s), from Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Byculla (s), for Rangoon via Calcutta; City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool, &c.; and Carthage (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy and City of Canterbury left the dock yesterday.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. Gael was an additional passage for Venice by the mail steamer which left Bombay yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore of Palitana arrived here on Monday by the Ahmedabad mail train, accompanied by 60 followers. His Highness has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Hajee Mahomed Curreem, at Chinchpoogly.

MR. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—The friends of this gentleman, whose health has recently caused some anxiety to his family, will be glad to hear that much better accounts of him have been received from Poona where he is staying, and that he is now convalescent.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held at the Society's office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m. to-day, when the following papers will be read:—(1) Veneration of the Dead in China, by Mr. E. Rehatsek, part 3. (2) Miscellaneous Notes.

ROBBING A GIRL OF ORNAMENTS.—Vajee Assaria, living at Modykhana, Fort, reported to the police that his son Vurjan, aged 6 years, and his daughter Dhunabai, aged 5 years, were enticed away on Monday morning by some person, and then taken by train out of Bombay, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, removed from the girl.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—His Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Goolikhan, the Persian Consul-General, left Bombay for Simla, on Monday last, to visit his Excellency the Viceroy, and will be his Excellency's guest during his stay at Simla. During his absence the Consulate office will be in charge of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, the Vice-Consul.

A FALSE ACCOUNT OF GOODS.—At the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hewett, the goods agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, charged a Borah named Abdool Hoosein, before Mr. Ryan, with giving a false account of a quantity of packages he despatched by the railway, there being 23 less than the number the accused gave in his description. Mr. Ryan refused to hold the plea that it was a mistake, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 15.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Wazeelali Ramsen and six other men, dyers by trade, were charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with being disorderly in Funuswady, on the 22nd instant. It appeared that four of the accused had been given certain cloth to dye, and they somehow or other spoilt it, giving it a poorer shade. The other accused were then employed, and the consequence was that in revenge the first four visited the latter two and assaulted them. The police arrested all on the scene, but his Worship fined six of the men Rs. 4 each, and discharged Wazeel.

REPORTED THEFT.—Cassinath Balcrishna, a clerk living at Funuswady, reported to the police on Monday the theft of a gold watch and gold chain, nine silver vessels and some smaller articles, of the collective value of Rs. 584, from a wooden box which was placed below an iron safe in his premises. Complainant last saw the property about two months ago. He suspected a Hindoo named Babool Suddassew, who was occasionally employed to work in his house, and gave him in custody. Upon inquiries made by the police, a few small articles belonging to complainant were found in the house of the accused.

MILITARY FUNERAL AT AURUNGABAD.—The hand of death has been very severe in this station. Within eight days four Europeans (an Ordnance Conductor and three children) have passed away; a very unusual occurrence in a small community, scarcely numbering fifty souls. Through the kindness of Colonel Bell, the Officer Commanding the Station, the late Conductor Ranson had a military funeral. The procession was very solemn, over two hundred of all classes following the remains to the cemetery. Mr. Ranson was one of the oldest inhabitants in this station, having arrived here in October 1842. The last military funeral took place in August 1882, when Conductor Bray died.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Guffoor Mahomed *alias* Abram Haroon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two woollen waistcoats, a gold watch and gold chain, seven gold buttons and a key, of the collective value of Rs. 250, the property of Allarukia Dewraj, from his house at Jackaria Bunder, on the 8th instant. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed by the complainant as a servant, and was in his service for but one day. On the night of the 8th instant he absconded, and the following morning complainant missed the property mentioned in the charge. The watch and chain was in the pocket of one of the waistcoats to which the seven gold buttons were attached, and left hanging on a peg in complainant's room. He reported the theft to the police, and the accused was subsequently arrested at Chinch Bunder with the waistcoats and the watch and chain in his possession, but the gold buttons could not be traced. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAGES FOR CUTTING DOWN TREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the case of Ardasir Framjee Moos *vs.* Mahomedbhoy Allana and others was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. The plaintiff is the receiver appointed by the High Court for the Powai Estate; and the first defendant and Khalambhoy Meghjee were purchasers of the jungle trees of the estate. Mr. C. A. Turner was joined as a defendant as the Official Assignee of the estate of the first defendant, who is an insolvent; but he (Mr. Turner) stated to the Court that he did not wish to defend in the absence of a guarantee as to costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and the first defendant, who is an insolvent, appeared in person. The Official Assignee had in his hands some assets belonging to the insolvent. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,000, the balance of the purchase money due by the defendant; another sum of Rs. 2,000, as liquidated damages by reason of the defendants having wrongfully cut down forty trees, part of the Powai Estate; Rs. 400, the value of the forty trees; and for a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to a lien upon portions of the jungle trees sold to the defendants that were still upon the estate, and upon certain moneys payable by the Collector of Tanna to the defendants, &c.

The plaintiff, on the 18th April 1885, put up to sale by public auction the jungle trees of the estate, and the defendants were declared the purchasers at Rs. 10,500, subject to certain conditions of sale. They signed an agreement, in pursuance of which they had paid plaintiff Rs. 8,500 in all, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,000. Defendants had wrongfully cut down forty trees which were not included amongst the trees purchased by them; and they were, under the terms of the agreement, liable to pay as liquidated damages Rs. 2,000, at the rate of Rs. 50 per tree, and Rs. 400, the value of the forty trees. Several demands had been made upon the defendants, but they had not paid the moneys due by them. The first defendant contended that plaintiff was entitled only to Rs. 1,500. Plaintiff had in his possession timber of the value of Rs. 500 belonging to the defendants. Defendant denied having cut down any trees not included in his contract, alleging that if they were cut, they must have been cut by mistake; and that no more damages than Rs. 2 per tree should be allowed in respect of them, as that was the average rate. It was denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any lien on the trees still left uncut on the estate, or on the moneys payable to the defendant. He (defendant) said that he defended this suit in the interest of his creditors, as the Official Assignee did not defend it in the absence of a guarantee for costs.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff; and the defendant was examined on his own behalf. His Lordship reserved judgment.

DIVINE SERVICE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Ogilvie in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CRICKET.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB *VS.* THE VOLUNTEER CLUB.

THE above match was played last Saturday on the Esplanade. Play was commenced at 2-20. The Elphinstonians gaining the toss went in and made a good beginning. Their first wicket fell for 9 the second for 41, and the third for 43. Cooper then joined S. Doctor, who had gone in first, and both by good and careful play raised the score to 194. When the wickets were drawn at 6 Doctor stood 92 not out and Cooper 68 not out. Doctor's innings was a faultless exhibition of good cricket. Going in first he took three hours and a half to make his 92, and would have finished his century had time allowed. He gave not a very easy chance at short slips when he had made 70, Cooper also was once missed at deep mid-on when the fieldsman failed to secure the catch. The Volunteers had tried 7 bowlers to separate the pair, of whom Crowley, Devlin, and Wallick showed good form. The following is the score and bowling analysis:—

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

S Doctor, not out	92
D Bahadurji, b Crowley	5
D H Daruwala, c Ella, b Wallick	13
D H Patel, c Ella, b Wallick	0
R D Cooper, not out	68
Extras	16
Total	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Crowley	160	48	11	1
Devlin	132	55	6	0
Wallick	80	33	3	2
Ella	30	11	2	0
Powers	15	12	..	...
Waite	18	8	..	...
Boylette	15	11	..	...

BOMBAY *VS.* BOMBAY CITY.

A MATCH was played last Sunday between the Bombay and the City of Bombay C. Clubs, and ended in a victory for the former by 20 runs on the first innings. The Bombay captain, Mr. Dady R. Gazdar, having won the toss, sent his men in at 9-30, who contributed 82 runs, of which Messrs M. M. Surty, J. E. Reporter, and S. M. Doctor deserve special mention. Mr. Surty, one of the acknowledged Parsee "steady bats," contributed only six runs, though he was in at his wickets for fully an hour and 28 minutes. During this long time he showed real good cricket and hardly gave a chance to the bowler. Mr. Reporter did far better with the bat than he was expected, for with neat and careful style he made up his 31 in a magnificent way, consisting of four 3's, six 2's, and seven singles. Mr. S. M. Doctor also played very freely, and was (not out) with 15 to his credit. The innings thus concluded at 11-48, Mr. Reporter carrying the casual 25 run match prize. The City people went in at 2-45, and were all out for a total of 62 at 4-30. Messrs. S. B. Fatakia and A. D. Vatcha scored 14 and 20, respectively, with good careful cricket. Mr. Vatcha was not out, and his 20 consisted of two 4's, four 2's and four singles. The second innings of the Bombay C. C. then began at 4-45, and the first wicket having fallen with only 2 runs seemed rather a bad beginning to the batsman; but thanks to the third man, Mr. Billimoria, who with Mr. Surty very gradually and steadily rose the score to 83, when he was bowled by Balaporia. Mr. Billimoria played more freely than his partner, and his 47 was made up by one 5, five 4's, three 3's, three 2's, and seven singles. Mr. Surty again scored in a very brilliant way 32, and was (not out) when the stamps were drawn at 6-15, thus at the second time being in at the wickets for an hour and-a-half. Messrs. Surty and Billimoria were also awarded the casual match prizes. The fielding on both sides was in no way satisfactory. The following are the full scores:—

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
D R Gazdar, b Balaporia	2		
M M Surty, b Balaporia	6	not out	32
J E Reporter, c P Kanga, b M Kanga	31	b Balaporia	0
J L Billimoria, c M Kanga, b Balaporia	0	b Balaporia	47
R D Ayrton, b Balaporia	0		
S P Servai, b Balaporia	0	b Balaporia	0
B N Patell, run out Vatcha	3		
C N Doctor, b M Kanga	1	not out	0
B D Mody, b P Kanga	5		
S M Doctor, not out	15		
A M Madon, b P Kanga	2		
Byes, 8; l b, 5 w b, 2	15	Byes, 5; w b, 6	11
Total	82	Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Maidens over.	Wide balls.	Total runs.	Wicket.
M B Balaporia	110	7	2	29	5
M D Kanga	85	6	0	25	2
P D Kanga	43	2	0	13	2
2ND INNINGS.					
M B Balaporia	40	1	1	23	3
M D Kanga	40	0	0	37	0
P D Kanga	5	0	0	1	0
F J Thanawalla	15	0	1	8	0
D M Daboo	20	1	1	10	0

CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

D S Mehta, b Billimoria	7
S B Fatakia, run out, Ayrton	14
J B Panthakey, c Gazdar, b Reporter	1
B M Daboo, b Reporter	2
P D Kanga, c Ayrton, b Reporter	1
A D Vatcha, not out	20
M D Kanga, run out, Gazdar	0
F J Thanawalla, run out, Surty	0
M B Balaporia, c Surty, b Gazdar	0
D C Pandole, c and b Reporter	0
D D Merchant, run out, Surty	0
Byes, 7; l b, 2; w b, 7; n b, 2	18
Short runs	1
Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Maidens overs.	No balls.	Wide balls.	Total runs.	Wickets
J L Billimoria	30	0	2	6	18	1
J E Reporter	55	4	0	1	14	4
D R Gazdar	31	1	0	0	13	5

MAHIM SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE *VS.* JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

A RETURN MATCH was played last Saturday afternoon, on the Esplanade, between the abovementioned schools, resulting in a draw in favour of the former, The following are the scores:—

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SCHOOL.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
W Coulter, c Crisp, b Barnard	26	Not out	11
R Toulson, l b w, b Allan	8	Not out	18
R Smith, b Sutton	4		
C Kirkpatrick, b Sutton	0		
G Cowell, c Allan, b Sutton	9		
H Robottom, b Sutton	0		
R Robottom, b Sutton	2		
S Charles, not out	8		
W Kirkpatrick, b Sutton	3		
W Smith, c and b Sutton	0		
T Hayter, b Sutton	0		
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	62	Total	31

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
C Sutton, b Kirkpatrick	0	c Coulter, b Hayter	38
A Crisp, c Charles, b Smith	0	c Charles, b Kirkpatrick	12
T Barnard c Coulter, b Smith	4	b Kirkpatrick	2
A Hawkins, s Toulson b Smith	14	c R Smith, b Hayter	1
T Allan, b Kirkpatrick	0	c Coulter, b Hayter	9
C Robottom, s Coulter, b Kirkpatrick	0	s H Robottom, b Kirkpatrick	1
C Bailey, b Kirkpatrick	2	c Charles, b Hayter	0
W Trail, b Kirkpatrick	3	b Hayter	0
F Mason, c Coulter, b Smith	8	c R Smith, b Hayter	0
A Crummey, not out	0	s Toulson, b Kirkpatrick	0
F Collins, c and b Kirkpatrick	11	Not out	1
Extras	5	Extras	0
Total	47	Total	64

THE riding boots worn by Buffalo Bill and his cowboys are, says the *Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal*, very different from those made in a fashionable shop for the galloping sons of Mr. Parvenu. The rough riders of Colonel Cody's band want something strong and serviceable; at the same time, they are not averse to elegance of appearance. During a recent visit to the camp, in company with a bootmaker who had orders on hand for several pairs of boots for "the boys," we had the opportunity of closely examining a number of pairs made in America. The workmanship was excellent. The seams were very strong and perfect throughout, although the boots had been in wear a considerable time. The making was all that could be desired, and the high heels which, when new, measured 2¾ inches, were solidly built and of splendid shape. These boots are made to fit like a glove; and toes come close to the end, and the uppers are of the finest calf, soft as glove kid. The reason given for the high heels is that such are necessary for them to wear in the peculiar stirrups they use in riding. Inside the leg the maker has written the size of boot and all the measurements, so that a maker in another part of the country could fit up a last with the exactness of the original. The legs were mostly cut from fine quality red morocco levant, and when new must have been of really splendid appearance. Several pairs made for the camp by a Northampton house were also shown, and these, it is needless to say, were made in the best style of the craft. They were handsewn and pleased the wearers very much. The ladies' boots were of the best description, some of those for walking being of the finest glove or glace kid and very high in the leg. It may be added that "boys" were found to be very gentlemanly in their attentions to their visitors, and to answer all inquiries in a courteous manner.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE HON. SEC. OF THE COWS PROTECTION SOCIETY.

MR. MUNCHASHUNKER appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and laid the following information on behalf of Cursetjee Sorabjee Jussawallah, charging one Byramjee Dinshaw Panday with defamation.

The information ran as follows:—

I am a general merchant and reside at Colaba. I have for sometime past been endeavouring to organize a movement, having for its object the passing of an enactment prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes for purposes of food. One Byramjee Dinshaw Panday, offered to work with me in furtherance of my project and did so work with me for sometime. Subsequently the said Byramjee Dinshaw Panday put himself forward as the originator of the movement and with the help of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and others formed a Society called the Gan Rakshak Mandli or the Society for the Preservation of Cows. I thereupon saw Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and some of the other promoters of the society, informing them of what I had done for the cause advocated by the society, and how unfairly the said Byramjee Dinshaw Panday had acted towards me in trying to keep me out of a movement which I was the first to originate. Thereupon the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and other promoters of the said society sympathized with me and promised to appoint me as honorary secretary to the society along with the said Byramjee Dinshaw Panday, on again visiting Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit in connection with the subject I was however informed by him that the said Byramjee Dinshaw Panday had told him and others that I had been guilty of misappropriating moneys belonging to a certain Parsee lady, and that therefore the promoters of the society were unwilling that I should be connected with the same. I say that allegation of the said Byramjee Dinshaw Panday that I misappropriated moneys as alleged is false and malicious and I charge him with defamation.

The Magistrate examined the informant on the foregoing and he stated that he considered it defamation because he considered he had lost his good name with Sir Dinshaw and the other members of the committee of the new society who disapproved of his nomination as secretary. He admitted that he had communicated with Mr. Panday on the matter, and had received a reply that the statement had been made in good faith and was privileged. The informant did not consider there was good faith as the allegation was untrue. After a few other questions the Magistrate remarked that *prima facie* at present he did not see reason to issue any process. He did not wish to commit himself to any opinion and would on Friday decide after consideration whether or not to grant a summons.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM A FALL INTO THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of John Sullivan, aged 34 years, a European fireman of the steamship Yessoo, which was lying in the Prince's Dock, and which left this port on Monday.

William Nelmes, a police constable doing duty at the Prince's Dock, said that the deceased was a fireman of the s.s. Yessoo. His age was 34 years. On the 16th instant, about midnight, information was conveyed to him in his quarters that a man had fallen into the Prince's Dock between the wharf and a ship. He at once went there, and was informed that the man had been removed from between the ship's side and the wharf wall and was taken on board of his ship. He went on board the s.s. Yessoo, where he saw the deceased in the forecastle. His clothes were wet and he was vomiting and unable to speak. He appeared to be sober and sensible. Witness brought him on shore and took him to the European General Hospital. He saw him again in the hospital on Sunday morning. Deceased could speak then. He was lying in bed. He said he was sober when he fell into the dock. He said it was very dark and he could not see his way. The Yessoo went to sea on Monday. All her crew went with her.

Shaik Guffoor Baba, P. C. No. 946 R., doing night duty at the Prince's Dock, said that on the 16th instant he was at the corner of the jetty shed, when he saw two Europeans come down from the steamship Yessoo, which was then lying in the dock. One of the Europeans brought a gangway lantern with him. Witness went up to them with his lantern and looked into the Dock, when he saw the head of the deceased between the ship's side and the wall of the wharf. Witness ran for a drag and a rope. One of the Europeans went on the fender and placed the rope round the deceased and all three of them helped to pull him up. They had to pull pretty hard. The deceased was moaning when he was brought up. Witness could not say whether he was drunk or sober. It was a dark night, and it was raining slightly. The dock is not lighted.

Dr. William Henry Burke, Acting Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, said the deceased was admitted into the hospital at 1-20 on the morning of the 17th instant. He was at once called to see him which he did immediately. Deceased had a scalp wound over the occipital region and another over the frontal region. There was no fracture and the bone was not exposed. Deceased was under the influence of alcohol. He became quite conscious in the afternoon and did not remember what had happened to him. Fever developed the same day and continued until the morning of the 22nd instant. He then became collapsed and died at 5 o'clock that morning. The immediate cause of death was diarrhœa, which was caused by the immersion which he had undergone in the Prince's Dock. The wounds on the head had nothing to do with his death. He had no symptoms of drowning when he was admitted into the hospital; he had congestion of the lungs.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of John Sullivan was caused by diarrhœa, following immersion in the Prince's Dock. The jury are of opinion that the Prince's Dock should be lighted.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTED CLAIM FOR COPPER.

THE UNITED MERCHANTS COMPANY *vs.* DOOLARAM SAKALCHUND AND ANOTHER.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,000, damages sustained by reason of the defendant's default in paying for and taking delivery of 500 cwts. of copper braziers which they had agreed to purchase "to arrive," or indented for according to a contract dated 7th August 1885. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the defendants.

On the 7th August 1885, the defendants agreed to buy from the plaintiffs 500 cwts. of copper braziers "to arrive" and of "September shipment" at the rate of £53-5 per ton deliverable free on board in Bombay harbour at the current rate of exchange on arrival of the goods. The agreement was signed by the defendants on an indent form, and the transaction was treated as complete. On the 3rd October 1885, the plaintiffs intimated to the defendants that they more ready to deliver the goods which had arrived by the steam ship Tuban Head. The defendants refused to take delivery. The plaintiffs had the copper sold by public auction, when it realised Rs. 15,792-4-11, for which they gave defendants credit as against Rs. 17,652-0-2, the value of the goods. The total balance due to plaintiffs was Rs. 2,294-14-7. Abandoning the excess of Rs. 294-14-7, the plaintiffs first brought the suit in the Small Causes Court, where it was heard before Mr. Spencer, who gave a decree for Rs. 2,000 in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed to the High Court. The appeal was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, who ordered a rehearing as a short cause in this Court. It accordingly came on for rehearing before Mr. Justice Farran.

It was contended for the defendants that the contract was otherwise than what was contained in the indent of the 7th August 1885; that the plaintiffs were bound under the contract to get the goods out from England; and that the plaintiffs, not having received any goods from their Manchester agents as agreed upon, were not justified in tendering to the defendants goods purchased by them in the local market. By consent, the evidence taken in the Small Causes Court was read in this Court, and after hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship took time to consider his decision.

A CURIOUS instance of how deeply old superstitions are still rooted in remote parts of the country is a case which has just has been brought before the magistrates of Marquet in the Department of Loiret, in France. A short time ago the gravedigger of Fortenay-sur-Long said to some workmen with whom he was talking at a Ferrieres factory:—"Perhaps you think that dead men's bones are of no use to anyone, but you are mistaken. I have sold some to two women from Ferrieres." The police hearing of this occurrence, made inquiries, and the following facts were revealed: The women from Ferrieres went to Fontenay-sur-Long and asked the gravedigger for some human bones. At first he refused, but was soon persuaded to yield by an ample bribe. The women, who passed in the district for sorceresses, returned home, hiding the bones for a short time, and then burning them and carefully gathering up the cinders, their purposes being to prepare a love draught for a young and pretty country lass, who had ordered it to reconquer the heart of a lover who had turned her off.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A NOTE OF WARNING TO HOLKAR.

WITH regard to his Highness of Indore, a bird whispers to us that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. The peripatetic correspondent of the *Gazette*, who seems to have been behind the scenes, gives a not altogether flattering picture of his Highness's temper. We have heard many things which prudence forbids us from publishing. But we raise this warning voice betimes to remind his Highness that he owes a duty to his State as well as to all India to behave in a manner that will not offend against propriety and good sense. The acts of Princes and Potentates are the property of the world. They are watched and scanned, and their example is followed by other men. His Highness the Holkar is a young, high-spirited Prince, full of promise, but it seems he will not be the worse for a little control and direction. His visit to England, which might have been the stepping-stone of a brilliant career, has apparently proved to him like a bad dream. Opportunities of improvement and winning golden opinions and friendships in the highest quarters have been sacrificed to pettishness and freaks, and a general feeling of disapprobation is inspired which is in a manner humiliating to all India. We would remind his Highness that his personal interests as well as those of his people and his State are identical. We think his Highness will find abundant material in the past history of India for reflection and warning, and we trust, it is not yet too late for his Highness to profit by it.—*Indu Prakash.*

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

PUNDITA RAMABAI is working for her Indian sisters. The latest account from America about her doings says that she has lately been, among other places, at Ithaca, New York, the seat of Cornell University, where her addresses have created a deep impression, and where the work of organizing circles to assist in educational work in India has been begun. The meetings held by the Pundita at Ithaca are said to have been attended by large audiences. In one of her lectures she spoke fully of her plans for the establishment of secular schools for women, of the help that would be needed, and of the reasons why she must largely look for that help to America. We are glad to note that the formation of a permanent circle or committee was unanimously decided upon at the meeting, and a constitution adopted, the organization to be called "The Ramabai Circle for the Elevation of Women in India." It is hoped that such circles will be established in many principal cities of the United States. We can scarcely too highly praise the commendable energy and disinterested zeal with which Pundita Ramabai has been exerting herself in order to collect money in a foreign land with the view of establishing secular schools for the education of Indian girls.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE LOSS OF THE MAHRATTA.

THE following are the main portions of the report made to Government by the Court of Inquiry held on the loss of the s. s. Mahratta in the Hooghly.

We find that the Mahratta belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and was chartered by Messrs. MacNeill and Company for voyages between Chandbally and Calcutta. That she was of 505 tons registered tonnage, and about 800 tons gross tonnage. On her last voyage she wasdrawing 12 feet 3 inches on an even keel. On the 23rd July 1887, she left her anchorage at Saugor, atabout 5 or 5-30 a.m., in pilotage charge of J. C. Allen, who describes himself as a licensed steam tug pilot, John Anderson, Master in command.

The ship proceeded up the river Hooghly, and reached Diamond Harbour at about 9 a.m. There it was necessary for the pilot to decide by which channel he would pass the James and Mary Sands, which are just above the point at which the river Roopnarain flows into the Hughly. There are two channels known as the Eastern and Western Guts: and as the depth of water at dead low-water varies from day to day, information is obtained respecting them at Diamond Harbour. There are four tracks in the Eastern Gut, and the depth of water in those which are the deepest is shown daily on a board at Diamond Harbour. On the 23rd July the board showed 12 feet and 12 feet 6 inches in tracks No. 2 and 3. The water in the Western Gut is not shown on the board, but may be ascertained by signalling for the dak boat to come off, and this appears to be the custom of most ships but not of the Chandbally steamers. The latest information which the pilot had of the water in the Western Gut was of the previous Tuesday, 19th July, when 5 feet were reported. As the Western Gut is known to silt up somewhat rapidly during the rainy season, the pilot did not think it prudent to risk finding enough water, and informed Captain Anderson that he intended to take the Eastern Gut. We find that a vessel proceeding up the river on a flood tide would have a fair tide all up the Western Gut, whereas to take the Eastern Gut it is necessary, on rounding the Waterloo wreck buoy, to strike across the tide into a channel, which at the first of the tide is full of dangerous eddies, and in which if a vessel gets out of control and refuses to answer her helm, she is in danger, either of running into the eastern bank, or drifting broadside on to the Makroputty Lump, the southern most part of the sands. So long as there is water enough in the Western Gut no pilot would attempt the Eastern, and it should not be attempted at all, on the first of a strong spring-flood tide, except by a very handy as well as powerful steamer, with all hands at stations, and especially with the chief officer on the forecastle ready to let go the anchors, if necessary. With reference to the water to be found in the Western Gut, we find that, on rounding the buoy, Captain Anderson observed 12 feet rise of tide on the semaphore, and the pilot says he observed 11 feet on the semaphore while he was coming round the Hughli Bight before he came to the buoy. The pilot says that it is necessary to allow for six inches less tide than is shown on the semaphore; but, even allowing this, and allowing for five feet silt in four days, which we find to be far too much to expect, the rise of tide alone would in another twenty minutes have given the pilot all his own water in the Western Gut. We think that the pilot should have signalled for the dark Loat to ascertain the water in the Western Gut; that he overestimated the possible amount of silt in four days; that if he had gone up slowly from Diamond Harbour; the rise of tide alone would have given him all the water he wanted for a steamer drawing only 12-3; and tnat he might have taken the comparatively safe channel of the Western Gut, instead of running the risk of crossing the Eastern Further, if we set on one side the possibility of taking the Western Gut and assume that the attempt of the Eastern Gut was imperative, we are of opinion that it would have been wise to have gone slowly and waited till the first rush of the tide was over, before attempting to cross the tide at the Waterloo wreck buoy.

We consider that the pilot ran an unnecessary risk with a view to save time—first, in not obtaining information from the dak boat at Diamond Harbour; and, secondly, in not waiting for a little more tide, or until the first violent rush of the tide was over. Having rounded the buoy within from 10 to 25 feet, with his helm hard-aport, he had been for four or five minutes broadside to the tide, the ship, as the captain says, springing round to her helm, when a fierce eddy formed and struck her violently on the starboard bow, rendering her out of control and settling her across into No. 1 truck, that is to say, dangerously near the sands. Of the ship's behaviour from that moment we only know what the pilot tells us. He says that she was recovering herself and beginning to get back into the proper track, and to answer her helm, when five minutes after the first a second eddy struck her violently, and she almost immediately went broadside on to the Makraputty Lump and capsized on her port side. We aresatisfied that there was no time to do anything to save the vessel after the second eddy struck her, but it is a difficult point to decide how far her behaviour justified the pilot in thinking he could clear the danger after the first eddy struck her, and whether he ought not to have let go his anchors. We consider that he was wrong in not having all hands at stations with the chief officer on the fore-castle standing by the anchor.

We have endeavoured to obtain the opinion of experts as to whether the anchors should have been let go. Mr. Allen himself thinks that no anchor could have held her after the first eddy struck her, and that she would have been on the sand before she could have come round. It is a possibility which cannot be accurately calculated, but considering the opinions of the experienced men who we have examined, we thing that it would have been better to try it than to trust entirely to the engines, where there was so little room to spare. Informing this opinion, we are much guided by the experience of Mr. Bellew, who deposes to having twice anchored when in difficulties with two different ships in the same place, and also by the manner in which Mr. Beattie used his anchors in handling the Euphrates when he was giving assistance after the wreck of the Mahratta. There would be the risk either of a chain snapping or of the vessel cutting herself down, but we are disposed to think from the evidence that those risks ought to have been faced and that the anchors should have been let go as soon as she was in the situation to which the blow of the first eddy brought her. We do not, however, by any means decide that this would have saved the ship. When the second eddy struck her, the disaster was almost immediate. She struck and went over on her beam ends with her masts under water. The pilot was perfectly sober and attentive to his duty, and after the disaster he did all that he could to save life and assist the ship's officers. The captain having fallen overboard, the pilot was the last man to leave the ship. There was nothing to be done for the ship, and all that courage and skill could do to save human life was done with very satisfactory results, the only losses, so far as we can ascertain, being the second engineer, Mr. Douglas, the woman and two children, and the two men who died ashore, and who were probably injured at the moment the vessel capsized.

Respecting the facts of the catastrophe, and the cause of the vessel striking, there is no dispute. She was being steered across a very strong spring flood-tide and became out of control, so that she was set broadside on to the shoal. Our opinion as to the pilot's judgment in bringing her into such a situation has been already given. We do not think that he was justified in taking his ship into the Eastern Gut on the first of the spring flood-tide, and we think that when he first found himself losing control of her he should have let go both his anchors. We also think that he was to blame in not having the chief officer on the forecastle standing by the anchor.

MADRAS.

THE LIGHTING OF THE HARBOUR.—Messrs. Fischer and Company, of Bombay, recently made proposals to the Madras Government in connection with the subject of lighting Fort St. George by electricity, but Government is not disposed to undertake the project, and the offer has consequently been refused.—*Times.*

THE TELEPHONE AND THE POLICE.—Government have, we hear, approved of communication by telephone being established between all the police stations in Madras, with a connection with the Police Commissioner's Office. This, it will be remembered, was one of the suggestions put forth by the Jury at the Park Fair Enquiry.—*Ibid.*

THE TRUST BOARD ACCOUNTS.—The services of Messrs. Stivin and Traill Straith, the present auditors of the accounts of the Harbour Trust Board, will, we hear, not be retained beyond the current year, for which period they were engaged; after which the audit work will be taken up by the Accountant-General and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, the former auditing the general accounts, and the latter those connected with construction. This arrangement has, we understand, been made so as to assimilate the practice here with that followed in Calcutta and Bombay.—*Ibid.*

THE MADRAS PILOT SERVICE.—Some months ago, in the absence of Captain Horne, the Senior Pilot, Madras Harbour, who was ordered to proceed to England in connection with the discussion regarding the North Eastern opening to the Madras Harbour, Mr. Corfield, the Junior Pilot, was directed to undertake the duties of the Senior Pilot, in addition to his own duties as Junior. The work was felt to be too heavy for Mr. Corfield to perform single-handed, and resulted in his being brought ashore, one afternoon, from a steamer in Harbour, and conveyed to the General Hospital, sick. During Mr. Corfield's illness, the Marine authorities, at some expense, obtained the services of two gentlemen, namely Captain Morris, of Vizagapatham, and a Mr. Allen, of the Bengal Pilot Service, but those gentlemen were dispensed with after Mr. Corfield's recovery, and Captain Horne's return from England. Captain Horne, however, has now fallen sick, and has not been able to attend work for the past week, but his work has again been thrown on to the shoulders of Mr. Corfiled, and is being undertaken by him single-handed, at the risk of his health, and, it is said, without any remuneration.—*Ibid.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	9
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 6	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 3	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1	2	0
Fore „ „ „	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	0	10	6
Fore „ „ „	0	9	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	7	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	15	0
Fore do. do.	0	12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	9	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	6	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	7	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
PICKLES COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small, per seer	0	1	6
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
FRUITS—			
Pineapples, small, each	0	6	0
Custard apples each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	6
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	9	0
Melons, water, large each	1	8	0
Do. small, „	1	0	0
Do. musk, large, each	0	1	9
Do. do. small, each	0	1	3
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	6	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	6
Pears per doz	0	8	0
Apples Cashmere per doz	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	2	0
Moonsoonibees, per dozen	1	0	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghogary	2	14	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	8	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	2	0
Oats, per phurra	5	2	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	12	0
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
DRY FISH—			
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. Small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	3	6	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	6
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund	2	4	0
Do. large per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. Poona or Surat per maund	1	0	0
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	8
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	2	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0
French Beans	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per seer	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar	6	0	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1	4	0
Do. medium, per pair	0	12	0
Do. small, per pair	0	10	0
Do. black, large, per pair	2	0	0
Do. do. small do.	1	8	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	14	0
Bouie very large, per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	2	8	0
Ghoall, large, each	3	0	0
Do. small, each	2	0	0
Bhing, large, each	0	9	0
Prawns, large, per doz	0	4	0
Do. small, per doz	0	1	6
Crawish, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per score	0	0	9
Shrimps, per score	0	0	6
Jiptee, large, each	1	2	0
Do. small, each	0	12	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Crabs, each	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	2	0

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Under the powers conferred upon him by clause (b) of Sec 6 of Act XIX of 1882, the Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University:—W Bell, Esq, MA, and E Robertson, Esq, MA.

Mr F D Cunningham, CIE, on being relieved of his duties as Offg Depy Commr, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge of Jhelum from forenoon of the 5th Aug 1887, vice Mr. F D'O Bullock, granted leave.

Maj H J Lawrence, Offg Divl Judge, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Sec 73 of the Civil Leave Code, from forenoon of the 6th Aug 1887.

Lieut-Col W J Parker, Offg Divl Judge, Hoshiarpur, is transferred to Jullundur with effect from the above date, vice Maj Lawrence.

Mr G Lewis, Offg Junior Govt Advocate, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Sec 138 of the Civil Leave Code, from afternoon of the 14th July 1887.

Mr Charles Golaknath, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Junior Govt Advocate, Punjab, from afternoon of the 21st July 1881, vice Mr G Lewis, granted leave.

Mr H C Cookson, Offg Junior Secy to the Financial Commr, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Sec 73 of the Civil leave Code, from forenoon of the 4th Aug 1887.

Mr R E Younghusband, on being relieved of the duties of Offg Depy Commr, Gurgaon, resumed charge of the office of Junior Secy to the Financial Commr, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 4th of Aug 1887, relieving Mr H C Cookson.

The Rev M C Sanders, Chaplain of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave for 3 months, under Sec 122 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st Sept 1887 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of the Rev R A Comine Chaplain of Subathau, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay from date of his relief, for temporary employment as Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee.

Mr R Uday, Depy Commr, Kohat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and twenty-nine days under Sec 73 of the Civil Leave Code, from forenoon of the 1st Aug 1887.

Mr W S Davis, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Peshawar is temporarily transferred to the Railway Police.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FANCY GOODS.—Table Ornaments, Vases, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Platedware, Toys, Dolls, Millinery, Stationery, Albums, Handbags and all Useful Presents at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DHALIAS and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!—Many unprincipled dealers are now imitating MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA Packets in Design and Colour, and stamp them with names similar to our own to mislead the public.

TO AVOID SUCH DECEPTION, and Cheap and Injurious "Stuff," the public are requested to notice that the present name and address of M. H. MAJU & CO., the only firm of Tea Merchants, is MORTON MAJU & Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE OUR EVERY TEA Package to be pure and unadulterated. None genuine without our Trade Mark on both sides of the boxes.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a THIRD MASTER, for Byculla Boys' School, must be European and Member of the Church of England. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, B. E. Society.

WANTED, a THIRD MISTRESS, for Byculla Girls' School, must be European and Member of the Church of England. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, B. E. Society.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

SHOP ASSISTANTS WANTED.—Drapers, Salesmen and Saleswomen. Previous experience required. Apply "B. C.", care of this office.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Rs. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

FOR SALE, Finest Selected Old Scotch Whisky, THE BUCHANAN BLEND, as supplied to the House of Commons. Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

BARGAINS in remnants of Serges, Twills, Angolas, Nansooks, Cambrics, Cashmeres, Veilings, etc., etc. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, and Poona.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 250. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED, by a Limited Company, an EXPERIENCED CLERK, capable of taking charge of a Small Office, must be a good Accountant and able to write well. Salary according to attainments. Apply by letter to EWART, LATHAM and Co.

G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. CAMPAIGN WATCHES, Keyless Crystal Case, unbreakable Plate Glass, our own Manufacture, is the Champion of good Watches at a low price, elegant and durable. Rs. 10. Honestly built and Guaranteed for 3 years. Will give you no trouble.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATEEPOORA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of the mortgagor, Syed-Hoosein Ali Bin Meer Rahim Ali, an insolvent, the following:—

Firstly.—All those several pieces of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 13, Kamateepoora Street, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 6-4869, and 4870; New Nos. 16206, 11146, 11147, and under Old Survey Nos. 19-4545 and 4546 and New Survey Nos. 6879, 112-6881, 6880, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2050, Street No. 179, and bounded on the west by the house of Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, on the south by Kamateepoora 13 Street, on the east by the house of Suryajee Hassumna, and on the north by a sweeper's passage running between these premises and the premises secondly here below described:—

Secondly.—All those several pieces of quit and leasehold Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in 14, Kamateepoora Street, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 156 and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27, 28, 29, 4772 and New Nos. 16226, 16227, 16228, 11137, and under Old Survey Nos. 39, 40, 41, 4303, and New Survey Nos. 2-6838, 2-6898, 2-6898 and 6898, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2157 and street Nos. 110 and 122, and bounded on the west by the house of Memon Hassum Allaruckia, on the south partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, on the east by the property of Bhiwjee Vithul Mahajun, and on the north by Kamateepoora 14 Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur, and on account of the mortgagors Muncherjee Dosabhoy Wadia and Bai Cooverbai, widow of Dosabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, the undersigned will on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of September 1887, at 3 o'clock in the after noon (unless previously sold by private contract), put up at the premises for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable Landed property:—

All and singular that divided four-fifteenth share of the Mortgagors of and in all that dwelling house standing on a piece or parcel of land, situate in Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, which said piece of Land contains by admeasurement 637 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment Under No. 5, and by the Collector of Land Revenue Under No. 221 and which said premises are bounded on the East by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on the West by the property of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the North by the property of Merwanjee Hirjibhoy Wadia, and on the South by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, and which said divided four fifteenth share is now in the occupation of the said Muncherjee Dosabhoy Wadia and Bai Cooverbai, widow, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Ardesir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite Messrs. Morton Maju and Co., on account of the concerned, handsome table and hanging lamps, wall mirrors, pier glasses, majolica flower vases, tea sets, wall brackets in velvet frames, glassware, dinner sets, filters, breakfast services, perambulators, and variety of sample goods.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Susanah Hemson, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., gold jewellery and silverware consisting of open-faced watch with chains, rings, studs, bracelets, breast pins, seal masonic jewel, earrings, brooches, locket, hair pins, scarf rings, &c., silver teapot with stand, mug, card case, &c.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY the 31st August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 160, Middle Colaba, opposite the "Admiralty House," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery.

At the Machinery Depôt, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, bullock gears and corn separating machines, 12 and 20 ton screwjacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blower, patent C engine, cast iron fan, (blast) lift force pump, beam splitting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, turning lathe, hydraulic cramp and dog, hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alarum for boilers, ropes, blocks, &c.

At the Carnac Bunder Depot:—Crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead melting pan, wrought iron drum and 10 ton travelling crane.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

Under instructions from the liquidators, the Book-selling and General Agency Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst, and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Pydhowni Road, opposite the Pydhowni Police Station, the whole of the stock-in-trade together, with shop furniture consisting of legal, medical, classical, engineering, scientific, and historical books, novels by eminent authors and many others too numerous to describe, also show cases, cupboards, tables, &c.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

63 cases army ration, consisting of curry flavour, army sausage, ration sausages desicated beef, vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, onions, assorted anchovies, assorted syrup, lemon, assorted jellies, butter salmon ham, tongue chicken, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 nearly new-wait phaeton, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted mineature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand mail phaeton, convertible into a wagginette.
1 handsome light-brown Arab horse, 14-2, very quiet, believed to be sound very serviceable.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in the shop lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Limited, the valuable and handsome plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of A. MITCHEL, Esq., proceeded to Burmah.

The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham by "Silk and Son," a handsome strong victoria with removeable coachbox, set of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. JUSSAWALLA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the propery on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Meadow Street, on the 1st floor of the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of S. A. SAND Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property.

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntley Lodge" situated in Clare Road, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Foras Land Assessment under Nos. 1, and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the Fitzgerald Hotel, on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, and from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23.

THIS has been another native holiday for which the leading markets have been closed, so that business has been exceedingly quiet.

MONEY in London continues to appreciate in value, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' Bills having advanced ⅛ yesterday to 2¾ and on 6 months' Paper ¼ to 3 per cent. Consols, however, remain unaltered at 101½, and Rupee Paper, assisted by a further advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, is quoted ⅜ higher in 4 and 3-16 in 4½ per cent. In the Indian Exchange Bank Shares Chartered are 10s. dearer at £23-10. Hongkong and Shanghai £1 up at £49, Mercantile being unchanged at £16-10 per share.

The London Produce markets exhibit no alteration, and there seems to be nothing new respecting Wheat.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was firmer again, Americans being 1-16d. dearer on the spot and 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher to arrive. This recovery in prices however is less noteworthy than the increased business done, the sales being estimated at no less than 14,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. This scale of buying, as we pointed out a few days ago, cannot be maintained without forcing up prices, corner or no corner, and in the interest of the trade generally it is better we think that the advance should come now than later on, when the position of supply would lend itself more readily to speculative manipulation. In New York yesterday ready Cotton was 1-16 cent dearer, while Futures were 2 points lower.

There has been nothing whatever doing in the staple here to-day, the market for this as indeed all other articles of produce being closed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were:—

Cotton	1,050	bales.
Wheat	10,338	cwts.
Linseed	2,845	„
Rapeseed	1,365	„
Gingelly	2,027	„
Groundnuts	1,434	„

FREIGHTS.—The position remains in every respect unchanged. Speculators are letting out tonnage for September at 17s. 6d. per ton for any favourite port, and that necessarily makes the rate, otherwise owners seem disposed to hold off a little, although arrivals of Produce are not on a scale to give much hope of an advance.

EXCHANGE.—The advance of 1-16d. to 44 9-16d. per oz. for Bar Silver quoted by Reuter having already been known through private channels for some days past, the market has not been effected by it to-day. The tone at the same time is still very firm, and while Bank Telegraphic is still obtainable for any delivery forward at 1s. 5 3-32d. Credits cannot be negotiated in any position except ready under 1s. 5 5-16d. We quote for next mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·83	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm and advancing, Fours being up to Rs. 98⅜, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	16,95,013
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	90,801
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	14,60,013
Government Securities	Dec.	„	52,519
Loans	Dec.	„	15,36,525
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	3,68,487
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	70,368
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	12,45,696

Although the Cash Balance only shows an increase of 12½ lakhs, the actual falling off in the trade demand amounts to 26½ lakhs, withdrawals of 16 lakhs having taken place from the Government balances. These figures speak for themselves as to the position of the market and are bound to induce even lower rates of discount than now prevail.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

We extract the following summary of the position of the Cotton market, present and prospective, from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 5th instant. In estimating the value of the writer's forecast allowance should be made for the fact that the extremely favourable character of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report for August was not then known:—

The market closes with a firm tone. The timid holders of contracts have sold out. Speculators who only a month ago talked of 6½d to 7d before the end of September now speak of 5¼d, and actually sell at 5¾d for delivery on or before the date at which they had looked forward to 6½d to 7d. The reason of the change is a violent jump from one wrong opinion to another wrong opinion. Cotton on its own merits never justified the anticipation of even 6¼d, let alone 6½d and 7d; nor does it now justify the expectation of 5¼d, to say nothing of 5d, before the end of September. It is extremely doubtful if even 5¼d will be witnessed in October. What may take place after October will depend upon the development of the new crop. In the meantime, that is, during the coming eight to ten weeks, Europe will have much less American Cotton to handle than she had in the corresponding period of last year; while the rate of consumption will be much larger. "Short time" in Lancashire has been abandoned, and the autumn holdings will be less closely observed than in previous years, owing to the fact that the operatives have already lost a considerable amount of wages. Under such circumstances the spot demand for Cotton will continue good, unless prices advance to such a figure as shall again compel spinners to cut down the rate of consumption.

The depression experienced a day or two ago was due chiefly to unreasoning panic, but no doubt part of the fright was caused by exaggerated estimates of the probable outturn of the new crop. Up to the present date there is no reason to look for more than 7,000,000 bales, or about the same as five seasons ago. The present crop is about 6,425,000. About 75,000 bales will be taken out of the port stocks, so that 6,500,000 will be distributed. Besides this, the stocks in the hands of American spinners will be reduced 120,000 bales, so that 6,620,000 will be consumed—say 4,450,000 in Europe and 2,170,000 in America, including Canada and Mexico. If America takes back the 120,000 reduction in mill stocks and the 75,000 in port stocks, and consumes only 2,150,000, against 2,170,000 this season, there will be required on the other side of the Atlantic 2,445,000 bales. Europe will certainly want 100,000 to 150,000 more than last season, so that a crop of 7,000,000 will be very easily absorbed, especially as the prospects of trade are good everywhere. We say nothing about prices, except that there is no more justification now than there was twelve months ago for the ridiculously low figures which some people profess to expect before the end of the year. Present prices are quite moderate enough, and the preaching of a heavy decline greatly injures business. There is no present justification for an important advance, any more than there is for a material decline, and wide fluctuations, though they may suit speculators, are very harassing to legitimate trade.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively,

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MORTON—August 17, at Bellevue, the wife of Colonel G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—August 15, at Gorakhpore, the wife of Duncan R. Ricketts, Manager, Doolha Estate, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OWEN—FARMER—August 11, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev. L. F. Phillips, Charles Arthur Owen, son of A. Owen, Esq., Lucknow City Police, to Alice May, daughter of the late Thomas Farmer, Esq., Ordnance Department, Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

DEASE—August 13, at Bareilly, of Cholera, Robert Poole Dease, Executive Engineer, N.-W. Provinces, aged 35 years 3 months and 10 days.

WATTS—August 5, at Moradabad, Charles William Paxton, Sessions Judge, Bengal Civil Service, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887.

THE accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1886-87 show very good results, and we are glad to be able to congratulate the Trustees on another year of successful management. Most satisfactory progress has been made in constructing the new dock, or as it is generally called, the Dock extension, and there seems a fair prospect of its being available for use in less than a year—probably before next monsoon. It was estimated at the beginning of 1886-87 that about 37 lakhs would be spent during the year, but the actual outgoings were only 22½ lakhs. This result is noteworthy, considering the great progress made in the works. But it is somewhat difficult to foretell exactly how much money will be required in any particular year on a work of such magnitude, and the Trustees probably preferred to frame the estimate of their cash requirements so as to be on the safe side. The actual expenditure on the works from their commencement up to the 3rd March 1887 has been Rs. 41½ lakhs, including the cost of floating the loan and of interest up to the above date. During 1886-87, a part of the loan for the new Dock was advanced to the Trustees by Government at the same rate as that at which it was borrowed, on the understanding that a sinking fund of one per cent. is formed so as to liquidate the whole loan in about 41 years, commencing from the first payment to the sinking fund, which is to be made four years after the opening of the Dock. The advance actually made was 50 lakhs, which, allowing for a discount of Rs. 2-5 per cent. (the Government loan having been floated at Rs. 97-11) creates a new Capital debt of Rs. 51,18,000, to be increased as the money is needed during the progress of the work to 94 lakhs. The loan has thus been secured on very moderate terms, and will all be repaid by about 1935. In addition to the new Dock some other new works have been in progress during 1886-87, the most important of which is the provision of a new 500 ton "Twin Screw Hopper Dipper Dredger," which was much required for urgent works in keeping the docks and channels clear of silt. Quite apart however from this progress in new works, the year 1886-87 has been one of notable success in a revenue point of view. Considerable relief was given to the trade of the port at the beginning of the year in the form of a substantial decrease in rates, and it was thought by many of the administrative officers of the Trust that the relief given was somewhat too venturesome, and liable to saddle the Trustees with a deficit should any untoward circumstances arise to check the expansion of any particular trade. With some diffidence the revenue was, after allowing for the reductions, estimated at Rs. 36,74,854. The expenditure, including supplementary estimates, was estimated at Rs. 35,76,475, leaving a surplus of barely one lakh of rupees to form the usual sinking fund. The revenue has, however, exceeded the estimate by over one lakh, and the expenditure has fallen short of the estimate by nearly two lakhs, thus enabling the Trustees to declare a surplus of revenue over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,99,798. Of this one lakh is to be treated as a "sinking fund," and applied to the reduction of capital debt, while the sum of Rs. 2,99,798 is to be invested in securities and added to the Reserve Fund, which it is desirable to increase for many reasons, one of the most important of which is the necessity for having a fund ready to meet any possible deficit which may occur when the new Dock is first opened, and the Trustees have to meet from their annual revenues the interest on the money borrowed from Government. With the addition thus made, the revenue reserve now amounts to the very respectable figure of a trifle less than 16 lakhs, which affords a substantial guarantee for the stability of the fund during the next few years, which may possibly be years of trial, unless indeed the new Dock should prove a financial success from the outset, bringing in a sufficient net revenue to pay the interest charge without disturbing existing sources of revenue. The "Bunder properties," after allowing for a reduction of rates valued at Rs. 1,17,960, were estimated to bring in a revenue (independent of miscellaneous receipts) of Rs. 15,50,500, while they brought in Rs. 15,58,714, or say in round numbers, Rs. 43,000 more than estimated. The most important increase was under "ground rents," which yielded a revenue of Rs. 5,08,438 (against an estimate of Rs. 4,80,300) as compared with Rs. 4,56,000 in 1885-86. With the extensive building operations going on near Apollo Bunder, on Mody Bay and on the Elphinstone Estate, this class of revenue will no doubt have a tendency to increase from year to year.

The Prince's Dock continues to show good results. Relief to trade was given to the extent of Rs. 1,37,000 in reduction of Dock dues and wharfage fees on goods, and Rs. 55,000 in the reduction of Dock dues on shipping, and after allowing for these the revenue was estimated at Rs. 16,96,000, while the revenue realized no less than Rs. 17,88,000, a result full of promise for the new Dock. In the "Port Department" relief was given to trade to the extent of Rs. 61,000 in the shape of a reduction in Port dues on shipping. After allowing for this the revenue was put down at a figure which has been fully realized. Altogether, as we have already noted, the revenue has been most satisfactory in every way, and will, we trust, continue to be so. The policy of the Trustees in making the most of their valuable landed estate while they reduce as far as possible wharfage fees and dock dues, which operate as a tax on trade, is certainly an excellent one, and will continue to bear good fruit as the trade of the port increases and the landed estate is built over.

It remains only to notice the Pilotage account, which has lately been so much before the public in connection with the reduction of the pilots' pay. This account has under the Port Trust Act to be kept quite distinct from the "General Account" of the Trust. The income during 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 1,90,000, of which all except Rs. 7,000 (due to interest, &c.), was realized by the work of the pilots themselves for "Pilotage, Transporting and Pilotage attendance fee." Of the Rs. 1,83,000 thus earned by the pilots, Rs. 92,000 was disbursed as "Pilots' wages." The other charges against the fund are—(1) a moiety of the pay of the Port Officer, his assistant, office establishment, &c.; (2) The cost of maintaining the steamers *Flirt* and *Sphinx*; (3) The maintenance of the Pilot schooners; (4) Pensions, &c.; (5) Depreciation of vessels belonging to the fund, such as the Pilot schooner, the Port Officer's boat *Faerie*, and the steamers *Flirt* and *Sphinx*. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 19,000, which has been added to the "Schooner, &c., replacement and Depreciation fund," which now stands at Rs. 2,14,000. With the Pilotage fund in this prosperous state it ought to have been possible to afford a considerable relief to the shipping interest by reducing the Pilotage fees without decreasing the pilots' wages, and we still think that this is a blot on the administration of the Trust which ought to be removed, if not by a direct cancellation of the late orders, at any rate by some modification of them which will ensure the pilots against loss at a time when the *res angusta domi* presses hardly upon Europeans. We suggested some time ago that some relief might be given if the Trustees would build houses for their pilots, and this is a suggestion which it may be hoped they will keep in view. The Trustees have several funds which require investment, and some one of these might well be applied to the provision of suitable quarters at a moderate but remunerative rental.

SIR PERTAB SINGH left Bombay last evening by the mail train en route for Jodhpore. He will there recount the gracious words of the Queen-Empress to him when lunching with her Majesty. The compliment of that entertainment was enhanced by the consideration which provided attendants who were natives of India, and who could speak Hindustani, so that the guests were able to feel themselves thoroughly at home. Her Majesty is herself a student of Hindustani, and is proud of a proficiency in that language which permits her to give orders in that language to her Indian attendants. Two of the latter accompanied the deputation from the Maharajah of Bhurtpore to London, and they will remain for a year in the service of her Majesty. They are Mussulmans, and are beginning to learn English. When they return to India at the end of their year's service, it is the Queen's desire that they should, after revisiting their friends, go back again to the Court accompaied by their wives. These latter are purdah nashin, and arrangements will be made to enable them to live apart in convenient privacy. A sufficient number of Indian attendants have been added to the staff of Court servants to make them a notable feature at Frogmore, and it is to be hoped that the more northern climate of Balmoral will not be too trying to these children of the East. Her Majesty graciously informed her Indian guests from Bhurtpore that she was assiduously studying Hindustani, and that she intended to acquire a good knowledge of that language. Sir Pertab Singh was infinitely gratified by a graceful expression of the Royal regret that growing age prevented her Majesty from enjoying the great pleasure which a visit to India would afford. When her Majesty was younger, she observed, India was more remote than it is now, and the time needed for a visit was much greater. Besides the great progress which the country had made of recent years had not then been accomplished, and a visit would not then have had the interest which it would now. The Queen assured Sir Pertab Singh that if the weight of years did not forbid it, she could not deny herself the pleasure of seeing India with her own eyes, and witnessing the great progress which was being achieved. The personal kindliness of her Majesty greatly impressed the Indian visitors. Whatever shortcomings or disappointments may have been experienced in some quarters, they are attributed to the error or oversight of subordinate officials who, it must be admitted, had to fulfil very various and harassing duties in a period of great pressure, and did all that could be fairly expected from flesh and blood to acquit themselves so as to ensure the comfort and convenience of those who had come so far to do honour to the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. The Royal Family were right royally hospitable. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught kindly and thoughtfully interested themselves to procure cavalry mounts for the notabilities from Bhurtpore and other parts of India who were accustomed to riding.

WE publish to-day, from a correspondent who bespeaks attention by signing himself "One Who Knows," a long letter criticising certain changes which are under consideration in the higher offices of the Administration at Hyderabad. To the general principles which our correspondent lays down at some length there is no reason why we should take exception. When he draws from them inferences condemnatory of the proposals that have lately been discussed in our columns, he seems to us to mistake the purpose and the bearing of these proposals, though we cannot say that he does the State a disservice in criticising them. The Nizam and his advisers should welcome every expression of intelligent opinion on a project which may be of great importance to the State, and we know of no more real service that we could do to them than that of putting before them the views of well-informed onlookers on this subject, no matter whether these views be favourable or otherwise. Having said this much, however, we are bound to add that unless our correspondent has other objections to urge against the proposal to associate two Secretaries of State with the Prime Minister than those which are set forth in his letter he has not made out his case. The scheme rightly understood and properly worked would be no menace to the tranquillity of the Minister, as he seems to fear. The first purpose of the new Prime Minister may safely be assumed to be to make his administration strong and efficient, and just as an English Premier in forming his Cabinet calls the strongest and most capable men within reach to his aid, so an Oriental statesman will best insure the success of his administration by associating with himself the most competent men in the service of the State. It can scarcely be urged against a scheme which amounts to that and to nothing more that the Resident three years ago dissuaded the late Minister from forming a Council to guide him in the discharge of his duties, for we find this self-same Resident to-day heartily approving of the Secretaries of State plan. Mr. Cordery must be as conscious of the merits of the plan that is now under discussion as he was of the demerits of the plan that is not under discussion, and we are under no obligation to revive in 1887 advice given in 1884, and to apply it to a very different set of proposals and a very different set of circumstances. Nor do we think that our correspondent greatly helps the Government by suggesting as an alternative to a scheme which has at all events the merit of simplicity that the Minister should encumber himself with a consultative Committee, consisting of the Muin-ul-Mahams, of whom there are four, and the Departmental Secretaries, of whom there are nine. Why a Cabinet of three should threaten confusion, and a Committee of thirteen should conduce to simplicity we cannot well see, nor, we suspect, can the Prime Minister himself.

THE unfortunate Sheikh who was supposed to have shot the police amin at Aurangabad in the *emeute* in January last year has been beheaded. A few hours afterwards the subedar died. The superstititious natives believe that he was spirited away by the beheaded Sheikh.

IT is understood that, as there will be difficulty in finding suitable employment for the Engineering staff now engaged in the Nellore-Tirupati section, after its transfer to the S. I. Railway, that Company is to be asked to take over the staff in their employ.

THE French Government have addressed the Madras authorities, suggesting that the Pondicherry Railway Company be permitted to run a night train from Pondicherry to Villiapuram, and one *vice versa*, in connection with the night train on the South Indian Railway that runs from Madras to Tanjore.

HEAVY floods have occurred in the Bolan which have destroyed the railway for a distance of four miles. The damage, it is estimated, will take half a lakh of money and a month's time to repair.

A DESPATCH has reached the Government of India dealing with the block in the Telegraph Department. The Director-General's plan has, it is understood, been accepted in the main. It is based on offering such pensions to some twenty officers of long service as shall induce them to retire, by this means causing the much-needed flow of promotion.

FOR the benefit of those who have friends serving along the Dera Ghazi Khan and Loralai Road, it may be mentioned that Post Offices are to be established at Khur and Kingri immediately. The detachments of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 10th Bombay Infantry at Mekhtar will also be place in postal communication with the outer world either by a continuation of the Kingri dak or by an extension of the Kach-Loralai service.

THAKUR SINGH SINDHANWALIA, whose death at Pondicherry was announced the other day, attained notoriety in connection with Dhulip Singh, in whose interests he was intriguing in India. Being thoroughly discontented he deemed Pondicherry a good place in which to bestow himself. Thakur Singh's son, Gurbachan Singh, was one of the unfortunate nominations to the Statutory Civil Service of the Punjab, whose continued absence without leave and insubordinate conduct generally brought about his dismissal a year or more ago.

IT is announced that Mr. Edward Noel Walker, Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon in succession to Sir Cecil C. Smith. The following is a record of Mr. Walker's services:—"Was in the office of the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands from February 1862, and Private Secretary in same from May 1866; and previously Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, from November 1864; Assistant Government Secretary and Clerk of the Court of Policy and combined Court British Guiana, 26th February, 1867; acted as Government Secretary in British Guiana on several occasions; Assistant Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, 4th May 1874; Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, June 6th 1883.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper a somewhat promising seam of coal has been discovered in Hazara, along the edge of the Abbottabad and Murree road, at a point where it runs along the precipitous banks of the river Dhor. It is said that the river, having worn through the limestone overlaying the seam, has in places left a stratum of coal exposed for some distance, of quality sufficiently good to find a ready sale as fuel in Abbottabad, where an enterprising clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office commenced a small coal agency on his own account. Further investigations by the Executive Engineer resulted in the seam being followed to a depth of 50 feet. At first it appeared to be more or less associated with shale, but the coal considerably improved in appearance as the seam was followed up, and the natives state there is coal of a still better quality and associated with oil in the surrounding hills. The Punjab Government has sanctioned a grant for the prosecution of further researches; and considering what has been done by the North-Western Railway authorities with a field so entirely unpromising as the Salt Range was for many years reported to be, the possibilities are that the Hazara field may prove of considerable importance to the Punjab.

THE continental transit rates payable to France and Italy at present for letters are:—France, 10 francs per kilogramme and Italy 6½ francs, total 16½ francs per kilogramme, or practically about 1s. 6d. per ounce. France does not seem, so far, to have agreed to any reductions of the transit rate now paid to her (though India pressed some time back for reduction), and Italy is not likely to agree to a reduction of more than, say, 2½ francs per kilogramme. This would mean about a fifth of a penny per half ounce, too small a reduction to allow the present 1½d. rate for continental transit to be reduced, seeing that even now that rate does not quite meet expenses, and that, moreover, the smallest reduction of postage that could be made would be a full half penny. As regards the Indian postage rate of 4½ annas per half ounce, it may be remarked that even with exchange at 1s. 5d. (and it has for some time been below that figure) 5d. amounts to 47 annas.

Apropos of an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, which an enterprising American is about to make, a writer in the *Saturday Evening Journal* wonders why native princes, with their command of leisure and money, have never taken to aerial navigation. He says:—

India's vast terrestrial expanses render it a far better field for experiments in this direction than either France or England, where aeronauts run perpetual risks of being wafted by unfriendly breezes into mid-ocean to parish miserably entangled in the debris of their aerial ships. The only attempt of which I am aware was made by Colonel Percy Wyndham, to gratify the curiosity of the penultimate King of Burma. His balloon, a flimsy apparatus of weak make, collapsed at an enormous attitude, and poor Icarus sought mother earth in the depths of a tank near Mandalay. Colonel Wyndham may survive in the recollection of some of my older readers, for he was well known in certain sections of Calcutta society 15 or 16 years ago, and started the *Charivari*, a local comic paper, which had a short, but not wholly inglorious career. His personality was by no means an unattractive one. A true soldier of fortune, he had fought with splended courage on the national side during the Italian war of liberation, and commanded a brigade of Southern Cavalry towards the close of the American struggle. His ideal was King Victor Emmanuel, whom he strongly resembled, so much so that, while in Italy, he was more than once the object of popular ovations intended for *il re galantuomo*.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

BRINDISI, AUG. 22.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left here to-day in the P. and O. steamer Gwalior, *en route* for Bombay, to resume his Command in India.

FRANCE AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, AUG. 22.

The French Diplomatic Agent here has broken off relations with the Government of Prince Ferdinand.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, AUG. 23.

The latest reports regarding the Emperor William's health state that his Majesty has quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

AFGHANISTAN.

SERIOUS STATE OF THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

A telegram received to-day from Merv brings a report that the Amir Abdur Rahaman's life is in the greatest danger, and that it has been found necessary to amputate his foot in consequence of gangrene having set in.

MURDER OF TWELVE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 23.

Reports have reached here that twelve Russian soldiers have been murdered at Chaharjui. They are said to have dishonoured some Turkomen women, and thus excited the animosity of the local tribesmen.

ACCIDENT TO A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 23.

Whilst training the horses for the coming races, Watson, a well known trainer, met with an accident, the horse and rider fell, the horse on him. He was picked up unconscious, and was removed to hospital, and thence conveyed home. He was severely bruised, but the injuries are not serious.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 16th instant, arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here on the evening of the 21st inst., one day before due date.

SUEZ, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The s.s. Britannia (Anchor Line) left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

ADEN, AUG. 23.

The Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino left for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 23.

The Mail steamer Bokhara, from Bombay, arrived.
The Mail steamer Nepaul, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	44 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 22.	
10 p.m.	79 3
TUESDAY, Aug. 23.	
6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·4
p.m.	80·7
4 p.m.	81·4

THE Perpetual Pensions Committee met on the 29th ult., and agreed upon the terms of their report. It is stated that the only draft report before the Committee was the document prepared by Mr. Bradlaugh, and after some discussion it was decided to adopt most of the recommendations contained in it. The clauses relating to the Duchy of Cornwall were negatived, on the ground that they were outside the terms of the reference. The report, as finally agreed to, condemns the principle of perpetual pensions, and recommends that they should be determined and abolished. In the case of offices held without service, it is recommended that in no case should they be permitted to go on longer than the life of the present holder. In regard to the commutation the report declares that twenty-seven years' purchase is too high. It is stated that since the 1st of January, 1881, 330 pensions have been commuted, amounting to p... £19,000 a year, at a cost to the country of near... £530,0... The report concludes with an expression of opinion that the Treasury has commuted certain pensions aft... indications of opposition have been given, without sufficient inquiry into the ground of the opposition.

HERE is the sequel. Eight years passed, two children arrived to bless the reunion, and all seemed bright and rosy, when Robinson succumbed to an attack of apoplexy. There was no will, and Mrs. Robinson applied for letters of administration. Her claim, however, was contested by the son of a cousin of the deceased, and the case came before the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The counsel for the cousin's son having produced the evidence of the marriage and a certified copy of the divorce, the counsel for Mrs. Robinson offered to prove the second marriage, when the Judge interfered, and refused permission. He declared that, according to statute law, the plaintiff had, during the past eight years, been living with the deceased man as a mistress only, and that her two children were illegitimate; all the property, consequently, fell to the cousin's son. It was perhaps an act of charity on the part of the judge to refuse to allow proof of the second marriage, for had it been offered he would have been obliged, under section 301 of the Criminal Code, to arrest the plaintiff, and have her prosecuted for bigamy, when she would have been convicted, and would have had to undergo a term of five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, in addition to paying a fine of 1,000 dollars. Bigamy with one man! This is one of the many extraordinary vagaries of New York law.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Royal Engineer Park in Upper Burma was abolished on the 1st August 1887.

PERMANENT Conductors of the Ordnance Department are in future to be designated "Overseers."

CAPTAIN S. C. U. SMITH, O-1st R.A., has been posted to No. 4 (Heavy) 1st Welsh Division, R A.

THE services of Captain J. T. Johnston, Royal Artillery, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

BRIGADE SURGEON D. W. TRIMNELL has retired on a pension of £700 per annum, plus an extra pension of £100 per annum.

THE Bombay system of payments and account forms are shortly to be introduced into the Circle pay offices of Bengal and Madras.

RIDING MASTER J. WILKEN, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Bangalore Artillery Disivion.

CAPTAIN E. V. P. MONTEITH, Squadron Commander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has passed the Transport Departmental examination.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence has been granted to Major Yaldwin, Assistant Commissary-General, Allahabad, from the 19th instant.

CAPTAIN F. H. WILKINSON, Royal Fusiliers, holding a staff appointment in Upper Burma, has been directed to join the 1st Battalion in Egypt.

THE next course of Garrison Instruction at Bangalore will commence on the 7th proximo; three captains and nine lieutenants have been detailed for the course.

AN exchange of batteries between Major T. Hotham, 4-1st North Irish Division, Madras, and Major H. T. Lugard, E/4 R.A., Allahabad, has been sanctioned.

MAJOR H. B. MOFFAT, South Wales Borderers, Garrison Instructor, Bangalore, will resign his appointment on the Garrison Instructional Staff at the end of the current month.

THE Army (Annual) Act, 1887, 50 Vic., cap. 2, and amendments made thereby to the Army Act of 1881, will be in force in India from 31st December 1887 to 31st December 1888, both days inclusive.

THE confirmation of Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, as Accountant General, Military Department, will confirm Colonel H. Cowper, Military Accounts Department, as Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay.

COLONEL E. B. COKER, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, will complete six years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th instant, and be placed on half pay on that date. Colonel Coker proceeds to England.

THE 8-1st Cinque Ports Division, Mhow, is to exchange stations with the 4-1st Welsh Division, Secunderabad. Both of these garrison batteries are attached to Heavy batteries. The movments will be carried out by rail.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. J. MAITLAND, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General's office at Simla, for special duty in connection with the late Afghan Boundary Commission.

LIEUTENANT J. H. DE B. HARRISON, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, has been granted a temporary wound pension of £70 per annum, with effect from the 21st February 1886, the date on which he was wounded in Upper Burma.

THE Government of India have ordered that when a military pensioner is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in a Criminal Court the facts of the case are to be reported to the Pension Paymaster of the Circle to which the pensioner belongs.

PAYMASTERS of British Cavalry regiments and Infantry battalions in India holding the rank of Major need not look for any increase to their pay and allowances, it having been decided to adhere to the consolidated rates of pay and allowances established in October 1885.

THE Government of India have decided to admit horse allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem, and command allowance at Rs. 20 per mensem to all departmental Warrant officers and departmental Non-commissioned officers ordered on field service in future, from the date inclusive on which they leave their permanent stations.

INSTANCES having occurred during the past Musketry year of companies of British regiments having, without sufficient cause, carried out all the field practices immediately after the range practices, orders have been issued for the expenditure of the regulated allowance of ammunition per man to be distributed over as great a period of the year as possible.

THE following changes in Royal Artillery officers have been ordered:—Captain W. L. H. Paget has been posted to A-2 R.A., *vice* A. W. B. Gordon, seconded; Captain J. T. Johnson has been posted to No. 1-1st Scottish Division; Captain H. G. Ricardo, from I-B, R. H. A., has been posted to 5-1st Eastern Division, Hongkong; and Lieutenant W. Y. Foster has been posted to 1-B., R.H.A., *vice* Ricardo.

THE undernamed Officers have been detailed to attend the next course of Garrison Instruction, commencing at Poona on the 7th September:—Captains E. C. F. Holland, I—B, R.H.A.; E. Lindsay, 1st North Lancashire; W. C. Aslett, 1st Native Infantry; W. S. Birdwood, 3rd Native Infantry; J. R. Sandwith, 8th Native Infantry. Lieutenants F. G. B. Smerdon, 7th Dragoon Guards; H. S. Follett, 7th Dragoon Guards; A. L. Tisdall, No. 1 Mountain Battery; H. D. Grier, No. 2 Mountain Battery; G. W. Priestley, 2nd East York; E. A. Bramhall, 2nd East York.

THE War Office has drawn attention to the great delay that occurs in many instances in remitting home the Savings Bank balances of time-expired and invalid soldiers sent to England, and has shown that much inconvenience, and in some cases actual distress, to the men, are caused thereby. The delay is due to regimental neglect in not sending forward the remittance return until after the men have left the country. If the remittance be made immediately the man leaves his corps *en route* for home, and forwarded *weekly* by the Military Accounts Department, the money would in such cases be in England awaiting the man's arrival there, or better still, why should not the Savings Bank deposit be noted on the soldier's last pay certificate for payment to him on arrival at home?

A QUESTION was recently raised in Madras whether the duty of promoting medical subordinates of the Hospital Assistant branch from grade to grade, and of submitting their names for promotion from class to class, rested with the Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, or with the Surgeon-General with the Government. In May 1886, Government assigned this duty to the former officer, notwithstanding the fact that, under clause 83 of India Army Circulars of 1884, it was the duty of the latter to make all recommendations for promotions, except those for special promotion on account of meritorious service in the field. But under the new Army Regulations, Vol. 4 (Medical), this duty clearly falls upon the Surgeon-General with the Government, and as these regulations are considered to be the sole authority on all subjects to which they refer, a reference was made to Government as to whether the order of May 1886, referred to above, is to be acted on or not. Government have now decided that the ruling in the Army Regulations (Medical) to the effect that promotions of Hospital Assistants should be made by Government on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General with the Government, should be adhered to.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.—The barometer has risen over the whole country, except in the south-west of Bengal. The rise is large in Upper India, Assam and east of Bengal, and exceeds a tenth of an inch at Sibsagar, Peshawar and D. I. Khan. The fall in the south-west of Bengal is due to passage of a small depression across the Balasore Coast. Winds are again stronger on the Bombay Coast, and are above the average strength in the Coast districts and Central Provinces. Humidity has increased very generally, and the skies are overcast over the greater part of the country. General rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Central Provinces, and the Bombay Coast districts, and some heavy showers have been received in other districts. Mussoorie reports the excessive amount of eighteen inches during the past 48 hours. Important rainfalls of the past day are: Chakrata, 6 inches; Akyab, 3 inches; Trichinopoly, Sutna, Jubbulpore, Rajpore, Sialkote, Lucknow, Burdwan, Cuttack, and Saugor Island, 2 inches; Calcutta, Moulmein and Hoshangabad, 1 inch.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Amateur Photographic Society, will be opened to-morrow, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, an exhibition which, it is believed, will be the first of its kind in India. Although it is only nine months since the society has been started, we can say from the "private view" which we have had of the exhibition, that novelty will not by any means be its only, or even its chief recommendation. There are more than 300 exhibits, representing the different processes of printing, and from their variety and general excellence, they not only promise to prove interesting to the public at large, but also to gain the approval of the artist's critical eye. While visitors may admire the brilliancy of the silver print, the artist will no doubt prefer the platinotype or the engraving-like black of the bromide. Landscapes form the greater part of the collection, and they comprise views from all parts of India. While the amateurs have gone far afield for their subjects, Bombay, with its lovely harbour and magnificent public buildings, its busy streets and varied population, does not seem to have afforded sufficient attraction for the exercise of photographic talent. There are only about a dozen photographs representing some of the natural and architectural features of this great city, and it appears from more than one of these representations that the noble pile of buildings along Rampart Row, with the Rajabai Clock towering high above them all, has particularly struck the fancy of the amateurs. Among other studies of local interest, one may recognize Mr. Little's well-known clipper yacht, the Water Queen, and the swift Cinderella. In both these cases, the photographs have been taken by instantaneous processes, and instantaneous photography forms by no means the least interesting part of the exhibition. Another feature of the exhibition are certain enlargements contributed by a member of the Calcutta society. The landscapes include some beautiful mountain scenery, and although they form the majority of the exhibits, there are numerous specimens of figure studies, both comic and serious, some of which are held to be very good. Coolies living in the mountain climate of Darjeeling, a faquir lad, aged five years, starting on a pilgrimage equipped with all the paraphernalia of his holy office, beggars in all their rich variety, Shrawak priests with their mouths covered with a piece of cloth to guard against the inhalation of insects floating in the air—these are some of the numerous pictures which will give an insight into some of characteristics of native life and manners. We believe we have said enough, without at present entering into details, to show that the collection will prove highly interesting; and if the pains taken by Mr. Craig, the honorary secretary, Dr. Wellington Gray, Mr. F. L. Nicholson, and other members of the managing committee were to count for anything, the exhibition is bound to be a success. Following the lead of Bombay, the Calcutta Society is going to hold an exhibition in January next. We are informed that many of our amateurs intend sending specimens of their handiwork to the capital city; and judging from the general style of their productions, one may fairly expect them to hold their own against competitors on the other side of India, although the Calcutta society is open to amateurs as well as professionals. At to-morrow's exhibition Messrs. Treacher and Company and Mr. Neuberg will show a large variety of photographic apparatus.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SOME further progress was made with the Municipal Bill by the Committee of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called for three o'clock, but the required quorum of fifteen members was not present till nearly three-quarters of an hour had elapsed. One of the new sections embodied in the Bill was section 119, which says that on the written requisition of the Secretary to Government, the Commissioner may at any time undertake the execution of any work certified by such Secretary to be urgently required in the public service, and for this purpose may temporarily make payments from the Municipal fund. The whole of this section was deleted by the Committee. A clause of section 126 provides that the Commissioner shall print and forward copies of the Budget estimates, as finally approved by the Town Council, to the members of the Corporation. The Committee resolved to give this power to the Town Council, instead of the Commissioner. A few words were added in section 127 so as to provide that in dealing with the Budget estimates, the Corporation should first consider the income side. The following new section imported in the Bill was omitted:—"If any portion of a Budget grant remains unexpended at the close of the year in the Budget estimate, for which such grant was included, and if the amount thereof has not been taken into account in the opening balance of the Municipal fund entered in the budget estimate of the next following year, the Town Council may sanction the expenditure of such unexpended portion during the next following year upon the purpose or object for which the Budget grant was made, but not upon any other purpose or object." Section 135 says that the Town Council shall conduct a weekly scrutiny of the Municipal accounts and publish weekly an abstract of the receipts and expenditure signed by not less than two members of the Council other than the Commissioner, and by the Secretary. The words "other than the Commissioner" were omitted by the Committee. By section 136 the Governor in Council is empowered to appoint Municipal auditors for each official year. It was resolved to leave the power, as before, in the hands of the Corporation. The meeting adjourned at half-past five.

AN earthquake shock of great severity was felt throughout Ecuador on Aug. 2, doing great damage in the towns, where many buildings have been destroyed and great numbers partially wrecked. The town of Cuenca suffered most severely, and is reported to be in danger of total destruction. Complete panic prevails among the citizens, who are kneeling in the streets praying.

A MISSION PREACHER connected with the Salvation Army at Newport, Monmouthshire, was on Saturday, July 30, missed from his accustomed preaching-place. Shortly afterwards it was discovered that a young lady of position in the town, who formerly led the musical portions of the service, was also missing. Inquiries revealed the fact that the two had eloped together. The mission preacher is a married man with children.

THE Empress of Austria, who has frequently visited England, has been staying at the little Norfolk watering-place for the benefit or her health. Whenever she appeared on the sands or cliffs, however, she was hemmed in by an unmannerly crowd, which stared as if her Majesty were some rare animal, besides making offensive remarks about her appearance. The Empress dresses unostentatiously, and the mob were evidently disappointed because she did not wear the Imperial crown and purple. This unseemly conduct is almost confined to visitors: the residents, mostly fishermen, being indignant that the Empress cannot take a bath or go for a sail, without, as they put it, "all them fules-a-garpin' at her." The Empress, it is well known, has only partially recovered from a very serious illness, and it is simply outrageous that she cannot seek to recover her wonted health and strength without being pestered by a vulgar crowd.

IN Germany a betrothal is looked upon as a very grave ceremony, Mr. Fred. Bolton has learnt to his cost. This young gentleman asked a young lady, named Herrmann, residing in Humburg, to be his wife. She consented, and the betrothal, according to German fashion, was advertised publicly. Shortly afterwards he changed his mind, and jilted the lady, who has received and ample apology from the defendant's counsel, as well as the handsome sum of £2,000, as "recompense for the annoyance she had suffered in consequence of the formal announcement of betrothal which had taken place." Many English damsels will now wish to have their matrimonial engagements ratified in Germany, according to the "custom of the country," so that, if their swains should prove fickle, they may recover more "substantial damages" than they usually get at home.

THE REGATTA WEEK AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 22.

COMPRESSED into the space of one short week in Poona are sufficient entertainments to cover, under ordinary circumstances, a whole month at the least—that is, of course, a whole month of life at an Indian health station where amusements are necessarily quiet and genteel. Following Saturday's concert came Monday's opening of the Regatta; on Tuesday a continuation of aquatic competitions, followed by an amateur theatrical performance at the Gymkhana Club; then the Kirkee Sky Races; followed by a two days' military tournament, and added to all this nightly operatic performances by a professional company. Monday being a general holiday, numbers of Bombay people spent the week end, here and coming with the contingent of Australian homeward-bound passengers, who took advantage of a somewhat protracted stay on Indian soil to visit the much-vaunted city, succeeded in filling the hotels to such an extent that belated travellers, not fortunate enough to be members of the clubs, or to possess friends among permanent residents, were compelled to take rooms on a joint tenancy after the fashion which prevails in the three-berth staterooms of a popular steamer. Naturally interest centred round the regatta—the nineteenth annual—held under the auspices of the Poona Boat Club at Garden Reach. No prettier course could possibly be obtained, even if such were desired, for the water, broad and still, lies between banks clad with verdure of the loveliest and perhaps the most English like in the whole of the Western Presidency. From the handsome grounds of Sassoon House, wherein were erected a charming little grand-stand, refreshment tents and terraces of seats, a complete view of the entire length of the course and its adjacent landscape could be obtained. Here were gathered together pretty nearly everybody in Poona, military, civilians and natives, all of whom manifested the keenest interest in the contests. Though there may not have been such "good form" and "fine rowing" displayed as in the University race at home, or in a trial between Hanlan and Boyd or Rush and Beech, the shrewdness of the Executive of the Club resulted in the preparation of such a programme as could not fail to be attractive, for not only were matches between four-oared boats and outriggers arranged, but also races for Ladies' fours—not fours of ladies, but crews of four with a lady in each as coxswain.

Opening the programme was the first heat in the Senior Scull (three-quarter mile) race. E. G. Fookes and W. M. Fletcher were bracketed, and the two took their places at the starting point with praiseworthy punctuality. Each showed himself fully wide-awake at the fire of the pistol, and both commenced with a long sweeping stroke. Fookes had taken the inside, and up to the half-mile flag there was little between them, though it soon became apparent that Fookes was to have it all his own way, and that it needed but the will to put a greater space between them. This he soon did, and simply played with his opponent by cutting away from the course, taking an easy spell, and then, spurting a little, he shot ahead of Fletcher, who immediately surrendered, allowing Fookes to row to the goal in a provokingly leisurely manner, neglecting even to give the occupants of the grand-stand an exhibition of his powers and style, which should justify the loyalty of his friends who eagerly offered six to four on his success.

Then came the Bombay and Poona Challenge race, the crews being styled as under—(*styled*, I say, because two or three of them chose to mask their identity under assumed names):—

BOMBAY.	POONA.
L. King, (bow), 11st. 4lb.	E. Tidswell (bow), 10st. 8lb.
C. C Williams, 11st. 10lb.	H. Dacres-Thompson 10st. 4lb.
R. Pitman, 13st. 3lb.	W. Elliot, 10st. 12lb.
F. A. Vansittart (stroke), 11st. 6lb.	H.R.Pease(strke), 10st.10lb.
F. MacCartie (cox), 10st.	A. St. J. Cook (cox), 7st.

The race was one of a mile, and was watched with considerable eagerness. Betting, what little there was, at the start was even, for although Poona had the advantage of regular training over water with which they were well acquainted, the Bombay crew comprised the heavier men, and they pulled together far more harmoniously and withal more scientifically than their antagonists, while the opinion generally expressed was that over a longer distance Bombay must have won. But this belief in a conservation of energy was permitted to influence them too much—they were left behind by a boat's length and more. Both got away capitally and neck and neck, or, to be more correct, stern and stern they went until the half distance flag was passed. Poona was then rowing 29 strokes to the minute. Bombay became excited and made 34—shorter and more jerky strokes, then after a vain attempt to make up for lost time, Bombay made a respectable finish and came in two seconds later than the victors, who had completed the distance in six minutes and eight seconds.

The first heat of the Ladies' Fours (½ mile) was then pulled, the crews consisting of—

A.	B.
Hanwell.	Ransom.
Smith.	Gage.
Gardiner.	Dodd.
Downing (stroke).	Steel (stroke).
Miss Pottinger (coxswain).	Mrs. Hamilton-Smythe (coxswain).

Three minutes and fifteen seconds was the time occupied in pulling the distance. The crews were well balanced, but Miss Pottinger's men led almost from the beginning. Mrs. Hamilton-Smythe, however, kept her crew well in hand, and steering a capital course, though somewhat close in to her rivals, had lightened the whipping her champions would otherwise have received.

A fourth race for soldiers was announced, but no entries having been tendered, the second heat of the Senior Sculls (H. Pease against J. N. F. Graham) was rowed. Both men pulled steadily and well, but that essentially athletic gentleman, Mr. Pease, succeeded not without difficulty, in reaching the winning post about a length ahead of Mr. Graham. Thus the most closely contested match brought the first day's proceedings to a close.

During the evening a section of H. E. the Governor's Band played numerous pleasing selections, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the spectators. H. E. the Governor had been expected; but was unable to be present. Lady Reay, however, attended by Captain Phayre, A.D.C., visited the gardens, and chatted pleasantly to many of those who were present.

SECOND DAY.

The races were resumed last evening in the presence of numerous spectators. The opening programme was a mile Service race, between the crews of the Dublin Fusiliers and British Military. The former consisted of Smith, Gage, Downing, Bromilow and Marshall (coxswain); the latter of Tidswell, Steele, Elliot, Pease and Hancock (coxswain). At the half mile, the Fusiliers were so much ahead that the British gave way, and the Fusiliers won, completing the distance in six minutes eleven seconds.

A half-mile Double Scull race followed, Elliot and Thomas manning one boat, and Dodd and Smith the other. The latter won without effort. A Double Scull race was won by Downing and Brompton.

The Senior Sculls final was then decided, the race lying between Fookes and Pease. Fookes left Pease far behind, doing the distance in five minutes eighteen seconds.

Lastly came the final heat of the Ladies' Fours, in which three crews competed, Miss Pottinger piloted Downing, Tidswell, Gardiner and Hanwell, and Mrs. Thomas's men were Morris, Phillips, Thomas and Bromilow. Miss Clarkson had the third crew, which included Tidswell, Rooth, Harrison and Elliot. Mrs. Thomas' and Miss Pottinger's crews made a hard fight, but finally Miss Pottinger won by a length, Mrs. Thomas being second, and Mrs. Clarkson a good third.

The prizes were distributed by General Carnegie.

THE unusual proceeding of publicly forbidding the banns recently took place in the parish church of Conisborough. These interesting announcements were being read out by the officiating clergyman when, immediately after two particular names had mentioned, a young lady in the body of the church rose, and to the great surprise of the congregation called out, "I have just cause." It is stated that the young lady in question thought she had a prior claim upon the affections of the would-be bridegroom, and that she had journeyed from Nottingham on purpose to put a stop to the ceremony. Later in the day she attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, and Dr. Hills and his assistant had to be called in to attend her. The affair has caused a good deal of excitement. The young man who was to enter into wedlock has only been resident in the village for a short time.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NIZAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having for many years been a careful student of the great subject of political organisation and the proper administration of States, and having exceptional opportunities of observing the character and capabilities of the people, allow me to say a few words about the radical changes which are being discussed as likely to be effected in the form and substance of his Highness the Nizam's government. I wish to make it clearly understood at the very outset that personally I have nothing to say against the promotion of this officer or that to Cabinet-rank, but my observations will be chiefly directed to the consideration of the principles upon which such a remodelling of the State machinery is to be based.

In devising a proper form of government for a country it is always important "to move from precedent to precedent"; to give due consideration to its historical associations, its established institutions and the position, requirements and capabilities of its people, with a due regard to present expediency, and the economy and efficiency of the various departments of administration. The greatest requisite to good government are those general principles of thought and action, which are derived from the character of the people, and which can always be referred to and relied upon even in times of exceptional danger and difficulty. If we throw a retrospective glance at the gradual evolution of political systems, we find that quite a separate and distinct form of government has always been necessary to meet the requisites of the body politic at the various stages of its progress. The peculiar circumstances, the physical demands and the particular disposition and temperament of the people have had also to be considered. The practical Americans have always preferred a republican form of government, while the imaginative Orientals see a semblance of Divine authority in the behests of the kings. The ideal of good government, however, has always and everywhere been the same. It consists in a proper distribution of labour with a due regard to the material prosperity of the various classes of the subject-people, with wise and prudent checks upon the human weaknesses of the officers of State.

History tells us that the numerous wants and peculiar position of the Asiatic people have from the very first required a paternal form of government—an enlightened despotism. With the gradual evolution of society and the growing necessities of a progressive civilization whose chief characteristics consist in—(1) a gradual distribution of labour, (2) complication of the holding of authority, and (3) diminution of individual effort, the absolute power of the King came to be shared by another powerful personage, the Prime Minister. While the King has been the fountain of honour and the centre of all reverential feelings, the Prime Minister has been the spring of business. As a matter of fact, the aggregate force of Government and the whole Imperial power have, from time immemorial, rested with the Prime Minister. The growing difficulties of the situation and a better realization of the position and responsibilities of Government led to the division of the State business in various departments which were under the direct control of the Prime Minister. It is one of the primary principles of government that work should be thorough and judiciously limited, and it was in this manner that the duties of the chief functionary were in a manner lightened without detracting anything from his real responsibilities. It is always to be borne in mind that judicious sense of responsibility acts as a check upon a too soaring ambition, an unwise desire of innovations and "that last infirmity of noble minds." The necessities of an enlightened despotism unlike those of a representative Government, require that the duties of the Government should be divided among a number of persons, but the bonds of responsibility should not be relaxed. It is an anxiom of the science of politics that a Cabinet government is not suited to the requirements of a non-elective people. The primary conception of a Cabinet is that it is a committee of the legislative body elected to be executive; that it is a board of control chosen by the Legislature out of persons whom he trusts and knows to rule the nation, and this is manifestly inconsistent with the *ma-bap* theory of government. Here the business of government as regards legislature has been rather preservative and adjustive than initiative, and no representative assembly of the people has existed to choose Ministers from. Here if a Cabinet Government were initiated, it would have proved more a drawback than a boon. The various ministers, their responsibilities and duties, being ill-defined and light, would have devoted themselves to ensuring their own advancement rather than to the business of the State, and would have cleared their conduct by accusing one another of idleness and neglect, while in a representative form of government they have to face the severe criticism of an opposite party, and they have to keep the good-will of their constituents. The proposed reforms are supposed to be brought about by concentrating all the business of the State in the persons of the two Secretaries of State conjointly with the Prime Minister. In view of the fact that we have several Muin-ul-Mahams already associated with the Prime Minister, the additional appointment of two Secretaries of State means nothing but the division of that responsibility which from time immemorial rested with the Prime Minister. It is still fresh in our memory that Sir Stewart Bayley denounced even the Muin-ul-Mahams as the fifth wheel of the State coach. I need hardly insist that both in the interests of the Supreme Government and in the interests of the proper administration of the present state of society in Hyderabad, it is necessary that there should be but one Minister. But if the scheme is directed towards the substitution of the proposed secretaries for the Muin-ul-Mahams, then it will not only be most unpopular with all classes of men, but it will be fraught with another significant danger. The association of really active and ambitious Muin-ul-Mahams with the Minister will be a standing menace to the tranquillity of the Minister, and will throw obstacles in the way of the proper working of State machinery. It is an open secret that when, in 1884, his Excellency the ex-Minister proposed to constitute and establish a council for guiding him in the discharge of his duties, the British Resident very wisely interfered and advised him not to try such a dangerous experiment. No doubt his timely advice was based on the sound principles of having all authority concentrated in the person of a single responsible individual, and he very properly thought that by the association of a body of councillors with the Minister, the sense of responsibility would become more indefinite, and the machinery of State instead of moving freely would come to a deadlock. And, besides, what necessity is there of making the machinery more elaborate when the work is satisfactorily discharged by a single person, the Minister, who has from the first given promise of being a good and capable administrator, as the unanimous voice of the local papers, and the experience of the officers of State who come in daily contact with him, bear testimony to? There are several other important considerations which strongly speak against such a change.

Therefore I beg to say that the proposed reforms should not be carried out, because the wants and necessities of the country point in a contrary direction; because the country is not ripe for the elevation of foreigners to such high posts; because the distribution of labour in this case will be rather embarassing than beneficial; because there will be no practical check upon the human weaknesses of the officers themselves; because as long as there is a European secretary with his Highness the Nizam, the responsibility of this scheme will rest with the British Government; because they will open a field for the jealousy and intrigues of other high officers; because the Prime Minister, instead of being guided by the matured experience and counsels of the various secretaries, who are specialists in the business of their respective departments, will have solely to rely upon the opinions of two Chief Secretaries instead.

In conclusion, I beg farther to say that great improvements can often be carried out without changing the form of things. If the Government thinks it advisable that the Prime Minister should be guided by the counsel of other persons also, I believe it will be far more beneficial to constitute and appoint a Committee consisting of the various Muin-ul-Mahams and the various Secretaries of State which should meet, for instance, once a week, and to which all complicated questions of administration and State policy should be referred. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, I believe that this will be the safest course possible.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 1.

IN hearty unison with the rest of Victoria's loyal subjects throughout the world, the six thousand British-Indian and the few English residents in Zanzibar commemorated the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign with a magnificence at once convincing and worthy of the great occasion. Zanzibar certainly has never witnessed anything to equal it. Heart and hand worked willingly and successfully together during those days of preparation, as the impressive scenes of the 8th and 9th July afterwards fully testified; and I venture to say that it would have been difficult to find anywhere more strenuous endeavours or keener anxiety to show signs of loyalty towards our Gracious Queen and Empress, or more profound enthusiasm at the consummation of that labour of love.

RECEPTION BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL.

The respectful interest which his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar took in the Jubilee preparations, and the kind assistance accorded by him materially helped towards making the celebration the great success it was. His Highness gave the Executive Committee permission to utilise a shed in the new Custom-house yard as a grand pavilion. That shed was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, viz., the official reception by H. B. Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Political Agent, Mr Frederic Holmwood; and, thanks to the untiring energy and excellent taste of Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin, Mr. Bazonji and other members of the Executive Committee, its embellishment was a most complete success. At one end of this pavilion was erected a dais, in the background of which appropriate bunting and transparencies were tastefully displayed, while from the neatly arranged roof were hung hundreds of artistically painted Chinese lanterns and flags, which, as they were wafted to and fro by the breeze, presented a charming kaleidoscopic appearance. Round the entrance and the various pillars supporting the roof evergreens vied with bunting, and bunting with evergreens, so effectively, that one hardly knew which to give the palm to. Altogether the pavilion was well worthy of the scene which was soon to be enacted beneath its gay roof.

Ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th July was the hour and the day set apart for the official reception referred to. The preparations were complete in every detail. Long before the hour named, the Custom-house road was thronged with expectant sight-seers, and the Sultan's soldiers, who lined the road and entrance to the pavilion, had their work cut for them. They did it well, be it said.

Admission to the reception hall was limited to British subjects, and the crowded assembly presented a very imposing spectacle. Special seats were reserved for the representatives of foreign Powers, who came in one by one, French, American, Italian, Belgian, &c. Then a number of British Naval Officers entered, and were conducted to their seats. Presently the Sultan's excellent band struck up "God save the Queen," the audience rose, and her Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Holmwood, accompanied by Captain Woodward, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship Turquoise, and Captain Lang, of H. M. S. Reinder, walked up to the dais. Four representatives of his Highness the Sultan then came in, and were invited to sit with Mr. Holmwood and Captains Woodward and Lang upon the dais.

The National Anthem finished, Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin read with great feeling the following address:—

To Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,—

We, the subjects in Zanzibar of her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, assembled here to do honour to the auspicious day on which her Majesty has completed the fiftieth year of her prosperous reign, come to you, Sir, with our humble congratulations, and beg you to convey them to her Majesty.

We look back to-day to the events of the past fifty years, and we find that the abiding tendency of things in the Empire has been towards progress and for the moral and material welfare of its subjects. Zanzibar, which looking at the important element in its population and trade might almost be called a British Colony, has advanced equally with her Majesty's possessions, and now, thanks to her Majesty's Government and its able representative here, boasts of most of the appliances of civilization which a progressing trading community requires.

During these fifty years the small but enterprising band of traders from Cutch which landed on these shores has developed into a prosperous and thriving community of some six thousand merchants, the chief of whom to-day avails himself of this happy occasion to exercise his munificence to found a public institution of great utility, and to set a noble example of generosity and public spirit to his fellow-subjects.

While the laying of the foundation of the Tharia Jubilee Hospital is proof that Zanzibar is marching in the right direction, the spontaneous effort of British subjects in these dominions in combining to celebrate the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign might go some way towards showing that they yield to none in their loyalty to her Throne and Person, and are as thankful as any of their fellow-subjects for the advantages they enjoy under her beneficent rule.

Each one of us here present fervently joins in the prayer raised in every quarter of the globe by the many millions of the subjects of the Queen-Empress, that her Gracious Majesty may long be spared to reign over the destinies of this great Empire, and that under her benign sway peace and prosperity may long continue to prevail.

As Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin sat down, the enthusiastic assembly cheered loudly.

Mr. Holmwood then got up, and eloquently replied in the following speech:—

Gentlemen, Fellow-subjects of her Majesty the Queen and Empress,—Our crowded meeting to-day is the largest assembly that has ever come together in this city, and the purpose for which it has gathered is no ordinary one. We are publicly celebrating an event which has rarely occurred in the world's history; the extension of an individual reign over a period of 50 years, and it is the reign of our Sovereign, the Ruler of the British Empire, which we commemorate. As British subjects we cannot be unconscious that this Jubilee has a special lustre of its own—a lustre that has not been shed on former anniversaries of a similar nature. During the past 50 years not only has material, moral, and intellectual progress advanced at a rate beyond all comparison with that of any former era, not only has that progress been accompanied by an exceptional and almost uninterrupted prosperity, but we, a practical people, little influenced by sentiment, have, in a great measure, traced the blessings thus showered upon us to the wisdom, courage and other high personal qualities of our Queen, whose nobility of character has inspired in the hearts of her subjects a deep reverence and regard, and has at the same time secured the deference and respect of other nations. The address which has just been read, and which it will be my duty and privilege to transmit to her Majesty through the proper channel, expresses a loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign, the reality and strength of which has ever been characteristic of the British community here. No one who looks to-day upon the usually tranquil city, now wholly transformed by costly decorations, and by every symbol of rejoicing, can fail to appreciate something of the enthusiasm which animates every British subject at the present moment. Official forms scarcely permits that the depth of these loyal sentiments should be inscribed on written memorials, such as have been offered to her Majesty on this occasion from every quarter of her Empire, but though the language of these addresses may seem feeble of expression, no doubt can ever rest on their unfeigned sincerity. These records of her people's love are jewels of the purest lustre surrounding our Monarch's head with glory far surpassing that of all the gems her Crown display; they cannot, like that crown, descend on future generations, yet may they long illuminate the Throne she has ineffably exalted, and after—while the world endures—their echo will be mingled with the memory of her illustrious reign."

Turning to the Sultan's representatives, Mr. Holmwood said:—

Gentlemen, Delegates from his Highness the Sultan,—I take the present opportunity for acknowledging in her Majesty's name, and on behalf of the British community here, the generous friendship and distinction with which his Highness has recognized this great British anniversary. Throughout his Highness's reign the old alliance established with his forefathers has been happily maintained between us, and we cannot number the occasions on which during that period, his courtesy and assistance have extended to British subjects of every race and creed both on this coast and in the far interior. The

British community here will not forget that it is a foreign colony, established in the Zanzibar dominions by his Highness's good-will, and that all the wealth it has acquired therein, has been derived from its territories under the liberal commercial policy which he has followed. I beg you, gentlemen and Arab Sheikhs, to convey these sentiments and the expression of our respectful thanks to your master the Sultan.

Turning again to the audience, Mr. Holmwood continued:—

Gentlemen,—I will now allude to Tharia Topun's munificent gift further than to remind you that later in the day, we shall hope to re-assemble for the purpose of inaugurating the public hospital for Zanzibar which he so generously presents as a Jubilee memorial of the reign of our Queen and Empress.

The acting Consul-General's speech was received with enthusiastic cheering, which was echoed by sveral hundreds of the Sultan's soldiers stationed outside the pavilion. Those men gave utterance to the lustiest "Hip, hip, hurrah!" I have heard for many years.

The foreign Consuls now ascended the dais and shook hands heartily with her Majesty's representative, after which they were invited by him to drink to the health of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

In addition to the Consuls and Naval officers already mentioned, there were present at the reception Archdeacon Hodgson, the Revs. Herbert Clarke and Jones-Bateman, Messrs. Berkley, Muxworthy, Buchanan, Charlesworth, Davies, and many other Englishmen; also Messrs. Jafferbhoy and Moosabhoy Tharia, the representatives of Jairam Sewji, Ebji Sewji, and Damoder Jairam, Visanji Haridass, Jetha Samji, Damoder Murji, Lukmidas Ludha, and the leading Bhattia firms; Messrs. Suliman Dawood, Nasir Lilany, Munchersi D. Dinshaw, Besonji Manockji, Merwanji Rustomji, Laka Canji, Vali Dharsy, Ismail Ramji, Nasir Noormohomed, Vully Nazurali, Runchod Ramji, Jafferbhai C. Gangji, Bomanji D. Talaty, Muncherji P. Talaty, Doctors Merwanji and Sorabji, Messrs. Mulla Abdulali Valiji, Tajbhai Gulamhusain, Sulemanji Alibhai Alarakia, Nanji Gulamhusain, Dina Thavur, Megji Lilany, Canji Rajpar, Sewji Haji, Remtula Hemani, Para Dewji, Pragji Dossa, Virji Canji, Doongersy Ratansy, Peera Vuly, &c., &c.

THE THARIA TOPUN HOSPITAL.

Towards five o'clock in the afternoon, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Tharia Jubilee Hospital, the munificent gift referred to in Mr. Holmwood's speech, took place in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Accommodation for twenty or thirty ladies had been admirably arranged under the direction of Mr. W. B. Charlesworth, who throughout exhibited considerable zeal and tact in the arduous task of preparing everything for the ceremony.

The British National Anthem, played by the Sultan's band, heralded the arrival of the Consul-General, who, shortly afterwards, listened to the reading of the following address by Master Ali-Mahomed, the gifted son of Jafferbhoy Tharia:—

Sir,—In accordance with a proposal made by me, and which the British Government have graciously honoured with their approval, I hereby make over and place in your hands, as the representative of Great Britain in this country, the site indicated in the accompanying plan of survey, and beg that you will to-day, the day set apart for the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty the Queen and Empress, officially accept the offer I have made to build and endow a public hospital for this city in commemoration of the Jubilee year of our most revered Queen and Empress by publicly laying the foundation of the building and naming it the Tharia Jubilee Hospital. I shall then consider the site as made over to her Majesty's Government, and shall proceed to erect the building according to their wishes and hold it at their disposal until it is notified to me that the Government has arranged for taking over the management of the charity.

I pray that this humble memorial of my wish to devote a portion of the wealth with which God has blessed me during a life spent in commercial pursuits in the capital of the dominious of his Highness Sayed Burghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, in the enjoyment of British protection, may prove a blessing to the sick of all nationalities and creeds.

In that hope I have ventured to add this hospital to the many similar memorials dedicated to our Queen and Empress during her long and glorious reign.

For Tharia Topun,

(Signed.) MOOSABHAI THARIA.
" JAFFERBHAI THARIA.

Zanzibar, 8th July 1887.

Mr. Holmwood replied as follows:—

Mr. Moosa and Mr. Jaffer Tharia,—As the sons and representatives of Tharia Topun, a name well known and deservedly honoured throughout this country, I would heartily congratulate you on the public confirmation of your father's charitable gift, which at his request and with the approval of the British Government is to be inaugurated to-day, the day set apart for the celebration of the Jubilee year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen and Empress.

I will not fail to forward the address you have presented to her Majesty's Secretary of State, and you will undoubtedly be informed officially without delay of any special wishes our Government may entertain as to the building of the hospital and the arrangements for its endowment. Every one acquainted with this city must feel assured that the charitable hope you have given expression to, will be promptly and amply fulfilled as soon as the institution we are now inaugurating is in operation.

In proceeding with this ceremony we would remember that this foundation stone marks the site of a public institution dedicated to charitable purposes as a memorial of the reign of her Majesty the Queen and Empress.

The Consul-General then went through the interesting ceremony which he had been called upon to perform, using a handsome golden trowel for the purpose. After the following proclamation,

In the name of her Majesty the Queen and Empress, I declare the foundation stone of the "Tharia Jubilee Hospital" for Zanzibar to be duly laid.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

He addressed the assembly in these words:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Among the many blessings which have resulted to the world at large—as well as to British subjects—from the unparalleled flow of peace and prosperity which has signalized the long and auspicious reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, our revered Sovereign, none are more conspicuous than the benevolent institutions scattered throughout the globe, which bear her honoured name or are in some way associated with her Imperial rule. Whether founded by British communities or by individual British subjects, these public institutions owe their origin to the prosperity which has followed British commercial enterprise at home and abroad during the reign of which we are so happily celebrating the 50th aniversary. It is so with regard to the Jubilee Hospital, the foundation stone of which I have just had the honour to lay in her Majesty's name. For nearly fifty years Tharia Topun has been engaged in the trade of this country, and integrity combined with ability have secured for him both wealth and influence. The latter he has ever employed for the benefit of British subjects, and in furthering British interests. From the former he is now generously devoting a considerable sum for the building and endowment of a public hospital for Zanzibar to be erected on this spot. The Tharia Jubilee Hospital will be a permanent memorial of the Jubilee year of our beloved Sovereign's reign, it will be open to all the sick without distinction of race, creed, or class, and every one in this country, from his Highness the Sultan to the poorest slave, is therefore alike interested in to-day's ceremony. I would not lose this opportunity for publicly acknowledging that it is from his Highness's territories and through his liberal commercial regime that the wealth of the large British colony established in these dominions is directly derived, and that Tharia's institution will therefore also bear permanent testimony to the enlightened policy which has distinguished his Highness's rule. Tharia Topun is however before everything a British subject, and he has fittingly chosen, for the public confirmation of his charitable offering, the day on which the British community are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their Sovereign's reign. We may hope that among the many British subjects resident in this city who have amassed wealth, under the protection of British rule, some may come forward in emulation of Tharia Topun's generosity and patriotism, and found other public institutions for the benefit of their fellow-subjects and their adopted country. In connection with this subject I hoped to have had the pleasure to announce to-day that the whole of the frontage facing the creek, from the hospital site to the English University Mission, would now be thrown open for public objects. The English mission has long been greatly inconvenienced, and its fine church and other buildings have been shut out from the fresh air by the two unsightly blocks of native houses, which occupy the ground between the Mission premises and the site on which we stand.

Messrs. Jairam Sewji, the oldest British Indian firm in Zanzibar, had promised to present one of these plots of water frontage to the British Government, and another British resident who is deeply interested in the development of the country, would in that event have to-day presented the remaining ground for the public benefit. This would have afforded ample space, and the best possible sites for a public school library and college, which it may be trusted will ere long stand side by side with the Tharia Jubilee Hospital. Unfortunately, Messrs. Jairam Sewji's legal adviser has found that there are legal difficulties which make it impossible to carry out the conveyance of this property for the present, but they trust this difficulty may shortly be overcome. For the present, therefore, I am unable to announce the conclusion of this satisfactory arrangement, but we may trust it is only deferred.

Thus terminated the proceedings in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the Tharia Jubilee Hospital, an institution which, in time to come, will be a blessing to thousands.

THE CREMATION OF HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had explained to me a leading article on this subject which appears in your issue of this date, as also a letter from Mr. Charles, the acting Municipal Commissioner, giving certain explanations with reference to my opinion published in your issue of Friday last. Mr. Charles considers that my opinion got out rather too early. In saying this I do not think that Mr. Charles gives any credit for originality to the various gentlemen to whom he has sent his printed queries. But apart from that, as a matter of fact, I had been asked by several of these gentlemen as to what my opinions on the subject were; and I did not think it necessary to object to their publication, especially as the questions at issue were of grave public importance to the Hindu community as a whole, affecting, as they did, their religious feeling, and what is believed to be their spiritual welfare. Mr. Charles seems to think that my opinion represents only one side of Hindu feeling in this matter. With all respect for those who differ from me, I feel that in this particular matter, where the injunctions of Hindu scriptures are clear and explicit, there is hardly room for difference of opinion or another side of Hindoo feeling. So far as I have been able to ascertain Hindu feeling on the subject, there is a dead opposition to any innovations in cremation which may revolt against the ritual prescribed by the scriptures. As to the observations which you make in your leader, let me assure you that cremation is what I lay the greatest stress on, as that is, with two exceptions, the only made of disposing of the dead enjoined by the Shastras. All classes of Hindus, except the very poorest, do as a rule incremate their dead. The difficulty which the Corporation feel is about the yearly average of thirteen thousand whom they have no room left to bury, and whom, it appears, they cannot afford, except by cages, ovens and furnaces, to burn. It is here the shoe pinches; no one is against cremation, but every right-thinking Hindu objects, I believe, to scientific systems of cremation which contemplate a wholesale burning of a number of corpses by means of a furnace or furnaces, fed by coal or other inflammable material, and left in charge of a number of Municipal employés who are to attend to the business as though it was so much municipal refuse they were burning. And this appears to be the gist of Mr. Charles' queries—"A great saving in time and money" is what Mr. Charles has in mind, whereas the Hindu community feel very differently on both heads. It is idle to talk of delicate women and young children wishing to hurry on the incineration of their near and dear dead in their fancied eagerness to partake of food, whereas, as a matter of fact, the near relatives, delicate women included, do not think of food for days together on such occasions. To adduce eagerness to partake of food as a reason for hurried incineration assumes an entire ignorance of the best traditions of Hindu life even with the very poorest of them. As to saving in money, I do not understand how the supply of firewood, free from Government forest dues, to 13,000 poor Hindus a year, would denude the Government forests or empty the Municipal coffers. It would at the worst be a question of half a lakh of rupees a year, and if the Municipality see no other way of affording as much from the ratepayers' monies, except by introducing cages, ovens, and furnaces, which are directly opposed to Hindu Dharmashastras, it is high time that the Hindu community should like their Animal Home Fund maintain a "Poor Cremation Fund," an object the furtherance of which the Shastras regard as highly meritorious, and which is commonly practised even at the present day by charitably-disposed Hindus.

(THE SEAL OF PANDIT GATTULALJI.)

Bombay, August 22.

The following are the replies made by Pandit Gattulalji Ghaneshamji to the eighteen questions on the subject of the cremation of the dead bodies of Hindus, referred to him by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay:—

1. Every dead body must necessarily be burnt separately.

2. Hindu religion does not sanction a cage or oven as a fit arrangement for burning the dead; inasmuch as it is enjoined that the burning should take place in immediate contact with the ground. Dead bodies of the same or different or inferior castes cannot be burnt with one another.

3. Subject to what is said under 2, the question of different cells is out of place.

4. The son or other relatives of the the dead must of course go to the pile to set it on fire.

5. Some religious ceremonies are performed before arranging the pile, and also after placing the dead body on it

6. Certain rites, *kapalik* (opening of the head), &c., are performed during the burning of the dead body.

7. The bones and ashes of the burnt body must be consigned to some *tirth* or holy watering place, or the sea in the last instance.

8. The rule of religion would point to three days as the period after which the bones may be collected, but the possibility of pollution from the touch of other dead bodies being burnt in the vicinity, or on the same spot, in a limited area like that of the Bombay Sonapore, must have led to the practice of disposing of the bones, &c., immediately after the burning of the dead body.

9. After the dead body is set on fire, none other than persons of the same caste should touch it, nor should any other touch its ashes or residue. If a high caste Hindu should thus touch the dead body, &c., of a lower caste, he has to pay a severe penalty in religious observances, &c., and if the contrary, the soul of the dead is supposed not to have obtained heavenly bliss.

10. This question is included under the 9th.

11. According to the custom of collecting the residum on the third day, the relatives need not necessarily stay near the pile till the whole be burnt out; but when, now that it is customary to collect the residum immediately after burning, they must await the completion of the process.

12. The dead body must be burnt only with wood, cowdung cakes or grass, or such materials only as the Hindu religion should not regard unholy.

13. Opinions are divided as to who should be employed to clean the place, but this much is certain, that no one not belonging to one of the four castes (Brahmins, Kshatris, Vaishayas, Shudras) will do.

14. The place must of course be open (to enable the smoke to pass off straight up to the sky).

15. Children up to two years are not burnt but buried; those above that age may generally be burnt; but those above three must be necessarily burnt. Notwithstanding this, the Shastras does not disallow even very young children, say twelve days old, to be burnt.

16. The Shastras recognise no particular class of cases to be exempt from burning. All except Sanyasis and young children are ordered to be burnt.

17. I do not think there can be any section of Hindus objecting to burn the dead. I, at least, don't know of any such. The dead bodies of Sayasis only are not burnt but are buried or consigned to same current of water.

18. All *Grabasthas*, *i.e.*, married Hindus, used formerly to worship fire at their houses, and it is ruled by the Shastras that every one must be burnt, when dead, with the fire he worshipped when living, hence the custom of fetching fire from home. It is quite contrary to religious principle to place the dead in fire previously lit. All kinds of contrivances in the form of ovens or cages are out of question as being quite irreligious.

[* * * We give the opinions of the Pandit on these eighteen points; but the reader must bear in mind that a great number of Hindus who have an equal right to be heard, have given to the interrogatories answers differing very widely from those which our correspondent thinks conclusive.—ED., *B. G.*]

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	70 73	71 69	68 0	66 27
Aug. 22, Monday.....	0 70	0 44	0 40	0 57
" 23, Tuesday.....	0 45	0 34	0 34	.....
Total ...	71 88	72 47	68 74	66 84
Total corresponding date of last year ...	83 96	90 48	85 46	89 17

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE I B S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J B Mackay, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf, Ports and Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Mr Leslie, Tormanzie, Mr Charles McPrak, Mr W Pannal, Mr Charles Clements and 42 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Canterburg, 2,099 tons, Captain A B Gray, sailed last evening for Liverpool, laden with a miscellaneous cargo and the following passengers on board:—Brigade Surgeon C E Raddock and Mrs Raddock, Mrs Hammond, Mr W Fitzmaurice, Mr and Mrs and two Misses Hemingway, Mrs Cick and two infants, Masters Arkie and Willie Connor, Rev J E R and Mrs Ewing, two children and infant and Mrs Paulo Churrier.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Victoria	2205	W. Russell.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Surat	1676	Parfitt	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Taif	857	Shumacker	E	Haji Cassim Joosub & Co.
,, Clan Ogilvie ..	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1415	Marchi.....	H	F. Bozzoni.
,, Lombardy..	1726	Brooke.....	K	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Inchulva ..	1453	Hough	O	Boyts Craig.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Kilva (s).....	Mackay	P. Gulf & Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Byculla (s).....	Warrington.	Rangoon, Calcutta.
	C. of Canterbury (s)	Gray	Liverpool, &c.
	Carthage (s)	Hector	London, &c.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Lombardy, for China and Australia.
,, Victoria, for Marseilles, New York, Port Said, &c.
,, Surat, London via Trieste.
,, Commilla, for Karachi.
,, Asia, for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1836 Huzara (s), Campbell.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2100 City of Canterbury (s), Gray.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES.

2353 Eden Hall (s), Macdougall.

FOR ANTWERP.

1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Rule.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1447 Inchulva (s), Hough.

FOR HAVRE.

1974 Peveril (s), Burgess.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2208 Victoria (s), Russell.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1221 Rosario (s), Magic.
1677 Surat (s), Parfitt.

FOR FALSEPOINT.

886 Sir Lancelot, Labury.

FOR CHINA.

1597 Assam (s), Wheler.
1571 Lombardy (s), Brooks.
1415 Stura (s), DeMarchi.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2117 Fulwood, Jones.
1989 Hutton Hall, Slater.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Glen Caladh, Lamont.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1302 Adirondack (s), Green.
1892 Algoma (s), Murray.
832 Chiltern (s), Goodsall.
2287 Kt. of St. John (s), Shiell.
1738 Nedjed (s), Reid.

SHIPS.

1281 Assaye, Ritchie.
2340 Glenricht, Davies.
196 Sarah Smith, Noel.
948 Suffolk, Card.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd—(For sale).
— I. M. S. Amberwitch.
— I. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
— I. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— H. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
— I. G. Patrick Stewart, Tomlinson.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1742 Middlesex, Janes—Penarth, May 28.
2033 Benvenue, Moddrel—Penarth, May 29.
1822 Kelat, M'Kay—Cardiff, June 21.
1750 Altmore, Wyke—Clyde, July 6.
1385 Sierra Morena, Spencer—Penarth, July 18.
1938 Scottish Isles, Carey—Clyde, July 21.
1821 Lowthee Castle, Scarbro'—Cardiff, July 22.
1527 Bay of Bengal, Latta—Cardiff, July 28.
1620 Sierra Pedrosa, Turner—Cardiff.
1808 Sierra Miranda, Mesnard—Liverpool—Via Cardiff.
1800 Oceana—Glasgow.
1690 Lodestar, Knowlan—Hull.
1462 Orpheus, Younsg—Glasgow.

FROM OUT PORTS.

1145 Eastminster, Rees—New Caledonia, July 4.
889 Alice, Swain—New York, July 16.
1222 Arten Clutha, Hamilton—Mauritius.
1159 Leading Wind, Bray—Mauritius.
1275 John O'Gaunt, Fowles—Mauritius.
421 Singuasi, Richards—Mauritius.
529 L. C. K., Brebner—Karachi.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1375 Empire—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Aug. 9—Via Karachi.
2022 Deccan—Yongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 10—P. & O. —Left Penang Aug. 21.
2036 Etolia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
1941 Armathwaite—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
2385 Electra—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
1506 Friary—Newport—Left Suez Canal Aug 15.
1911 Clan Graham—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 15.
1472 Dunbar—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Aug. 15.
1454 Kerbela—London—Left Suez Canal Aug. 16—Via Karachi.
1474 Borneda—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 16.
1091 Miranda—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Aug. 17.
2206 D. Balduino—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Aug. 17.
1816 Victory—Tees—Left Suez Canal Aug. 18.
1891 Hydaspes—London—Left Suez Canal Aug. 18—P. & O.
1606 Nizam—Venice—Left Suez Canal Aug. 20—P. & O.

EXPECTED.

2044 Niagara—Glasgow, July 27.
1759 Kirby Hall—Liverpool, August 1.
1918 Britannia—Liverpool, August 8.
1494 Europa—Liverpool, Aug. 17.
1862 Verona—London, Aug. 18—P. & O.
2333 Aston Hall—Liverpool, Aug. 18.
1986 Amphitrite—Trieste, Aug. 18.
1501 Clan Forbes—Liverpool, Aug. 20.
1509 Eastbourne—London.
2284 Kt. Ernest—Cardiff.
1448 St. Bernard—Newport.
2318 Persia—Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·9
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	450
Fall of Rain	0·57
Total fall during month	11·88
" " year	66·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Aug...	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Shelley, Lt., Bl., M. W. D., on leave, from Simla.

August 22.

Mallock, Col., Bl. Telegraph Dept., on furlough, from Simla.
Sorell, Major, Bo., R.A., from leave, from England.
Raitt, Lt., Bo., 12th B.I., on duty, from Poona.

August 23.

McCudden, Major, Bo., P. W. O. Grenadiers, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Warhslaw, Lt Col, Mad, D A A G, Nagpur Force, from leave, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 21.

Harrison, Capt, Bo, 2nd E T Regt, on S tation leave, to Poona.
Hancock, 2nd Lt, Bo, E Y Regt, on Station leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 23.

Leatham, Capt, Bo, Gloster Regt, on leave, to Ahmednagar.
Hewat, Capt, Bl R H A, on leave, to England.
Mallock, Col, Bl, Telegraph Dept, on furlough, to England.
Shelley, Lt, Bl M W Dept, on leave, to England.
Carson, Surgeon, Bo., 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Brake, Lt, Bo R A, on privilege leave.
Tomkins, Major, Bl R E, on leave, to England.
Tomkins, Lt, Bl, Bl Warwick Regt, on leave, to Jubbalpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 24th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters this day Wednesday, the 24th inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers. Squad drill for Recruits.

2. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba, on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., at 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified. The Troop will assemble at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS.

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, August 24.

The rifle range at Colaba will be available for Carbine practice to-day, from 4 p.m. until dark.

Ammunition can be obtained on application to the Commandant or to Sergeant Instructor Dawe.

By Order,

G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Aug. 5.)

ADMIRALTY, 2ND AUGUST, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870.—Comdr F R Dicken has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet:—T A Morris, and G Elbrow.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Aug. 5.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 5th August, 1827.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Genl the Hon. E T Gage, C.B., to be Col-Comt, vice Genl W J Sm ythe deceased.

Lieut-Col and Bvt Col B H Pottinger (late Bombay), to be Lieut Col, Supernumerary to the Estabt.

The undermentioned Officers to be Lieut-Cols:—Major H W L Hime, vice Col S J Nicholson, placed on half-pay; Major L Downes, vice Col W Smith, retired; Major B R Greig, vice Col W Newman, retired; Major J B Ormsby, from the Seconded List; Major R Walkey, vice Col W D Carey, retired; Lieut Col and Col B L Forster, from half-pay, vice Col A A Stewart, retired; and Major H W Isacke, vice Col the Hon R V Dillon, retired.

The undermentioned Capts from the Seconded List to be Capts:—W H B Heygate, vice W E Blewitt seconded for service on the Staff; and F B Elmslie, vice P B Hanham, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut A Capel-Cure has been seconded for service on the Staff and Lieut N S Bertie-Clay has been seconded for service in the Indian Ord Dept.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieuts:—W B R Sandys, W St C Bland, R P Molesworth, L J Chapman, H G Leahy, W A Matthews, R K Farrant, L D Fraser, C O Head, G Laird, A A R Froom, A P H Desborough, E C Pottinger, G W Rice, P A Skipwith, E W Spedding, M S Williams, R V Vassar-Smith, G W Greer, F R Patch, C M Robertson, D H Cameron, S H Hooper, A D Kirby, The Hon W D Scleter-Booth, W F A Hopkins, F Lyon, J F Fisher, G M Franks, and A R B Savage, on augmentation; The Hon M R C Ward, vice J H Thomson; A J Battine, vice H H Beever, R E Stuart, vice N D Findlay, and P H Parken, vice the Hon H Lambart, promoted.

Staff, Brgder-Genl G Luck, CB, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, now commanding a Brigde of the Bo Army, has been appointed to command a Brigde of the Ben Army, and to have the rank of Brgder-Genl whilst so employed.

Brgder-Genl W Galbraith, now commanding a Brigde of the Ben Army, has been appointed to command a Brigde of the Bo Army, and to have the rank of Bgder-Genl whilst so employed.

Col W H Lee, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be an Assist Adjt and Qr-mr-Genl, vice Col T L Bell, half-pay, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

The following alterations have been made in the designation of the Staff appointments held by the undermentioned Officers:—Major-Genl H Brackenbury, CB, Royal Arty, Depy Qr-mr-Genl, to be Depy Adjt-Genl at Head Quarters.

The undermentioned Depy-Assist Qr-mrs-Genl, to be Depy-Assist Adjts-Genl:—Major W S Cooke, the Cheshire Regt; Lieut-Col L A Gregson; Lieut-Col C W B Bell, from half-pay; Capt J W Murray, Royal Arty; Capt J J Leverson, Royal Engrs; and Bvt Lieut-Col W R Fox, Royal Arty.

Major C F A Turnbull, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, to be Aide-de-Camp to Genl Sir J L A Simmons, GCB, GCMG, Royal Engrs, Govr and Cr-in-C of Malta.

MEMORANDA.

Col W D Carey, retired, Royal Arty, has been granted the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col J B Ormsby, from Lieut-Col, Royal Arty, to be Lieut-Col, for service as Actg Supt of the Royal Carriage Dept.

Lieut-Col and Col the Hon R V Dillon, Royal Arty, has retired upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

INDIA OFFICE, 5TH AUGUST, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols.—A G Hammond, VC; J E Sandeman E Molly.

Bvt Lieut-Col J Cook, C C Brownlow, F W Nicolay, and C D Swete.

Capts to be Majors.—C C Egerton, C A Mercer, T H Goldney, and G W Martin.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Col.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army W C Chowne.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols.—R A Price, E E Grigg, C Ransford, G MacCall, Col J R B Atkinson, J Fraser, E W Smyth, W W H Scott, P W Smith, J A McNeale, C F Thomas, A Oldham, W E Gowan, W C Ramsden, T Nicholls and J A D Gordon.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major J T Cummins.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major H B Abbott, Major C F Hughes, Major A H Mayhew, Major F M Hunter, CB, CIE, and Major H S Tandy.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major F H Jackson, Major W F Hume and Major C M Browne.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut C G Carnegy, Bo S C, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl Carnegy, commanding a Division of the Bombay Army.

The following appointment to the Staff has been made by the Govt of India:—Col P H F Harris, CB, Ben S C, to be Depy Adjt-Genl, Ben Estabt, vice Col H Collett, CB, who has resigned the appointment.

TIDAL WAVE IN THE ATLANTIC.

THE steamship Umbria was struck by a tidal wave on her last passage across the Atlantic, and presented a badly battered appearance when she reached New York on Sunday evening July 31 The *Daily News* correspondent says:—

On Tuesday, a thousand miles form Queenstown, an immense wave fell upon the vessel with a deafening roar, bringing the ship to a standstill, and causing much damage to the decks. Stout brass rode an inch in diameter the formed the railing about the bridge were twisted and bent like straws. At the port end they were broken off. The railing about the house on deck was torn away. On the spar deck the forehatch was torn away from the combings and hurled against the cabin bulkhead with such force that it was crushed into splinters. The stays that supported the port-light tower were carried away, and the lamp itself was destroyed. The crow's nest, where the look-out stands before daylight, was broken into pieces, but in some way the look-out himself escaped injury. Even the big white light which the vessel carried at least sixty feet above the water-line, to let other vessels known she was a steamer, was extinguished. The second and third officers were on the bridge, but saw the wave coming, and gave warning to the crew. When the wave struck, the officers were buried in fifteen feet of water, but clung to the stanchions, and escaped unharmed. A number of sailors who were going forward from amidships on the lee side of the house were caught and hurled against the rail, but beyond bruises no damage was done. A steerage passenger did not escape so well. He was in a compartment devoted to the unmarried men, and on the third deck, below the one where the hatch was carried away. The flood that poured down the hatchway knocked him across the deck, inflicting a deep gash on his left leg above the knee. An eye-witness, who has made thirteen ocean voyages, thus describes the occurrence: "The look-out saw the wave coming and the course of the vessel was altered so that she met it obliquely, while the speed of the engine was slackened. As I saw the huge wave it looked like a black mass of water with white waves on the top, and it rolled higher and higher as it neared the vessel. When it struck her she shivered from stem to stern, and the combing of the wave fell with the weight of tone on the deck. The wood cover of the forward hatch was splintered in pieces, while the water poured in torrents into the old, but the bulkheads were closed. The bridge was broken, and the iron stanchions were twisted with enormous force, while the turtle-back was flattened by the tremendous weight of the water. There was almost a panic among the passengers, most of whom was sleeping on their berths. When the force of the wave was felt they thought the ship was going to the bottom, and many in their nightclothes rushed into the main dining room. Of course the danger was passed, as the wave rolled by, and the excitement subsided."

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CLAN MUNROE IN THE RED SEA.

IN the Probate Divorce, and Admiralty Division, (before the Right Hon. the President and Trinity Brethren.) A case of salvage services rendered by the steamship Ashton to the steamship Clan Munroe, her cargo, and freight, in the Red Sea in April last has been heard. About 5 a.m. on the 19th of April the Ashton, a steamship of 1,069 tons net register, while on a voyage from Rangoon for the United Kingdom with a cargo of rice, fell in with the Clan Munroe, which had run ashore on the Shab Ali reef, at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. The Ashton at once proceeded to her assistance, and after some conversation her services were accepted. The Ashton was thereupon anchored astern of the Clan Munroe and, hawsers having been made fast, she commenced to tow, at the same time heaving on her anchor so as to assist the towage. The Clan Munroe, however, remained fast, and about 10 a.m. the hawsers parted. The whole of the crew of the Ashton, with the exception of the master, chief officer, boatswain, cook, steward, and the three engineers, then went on board the Clan Munroe, and assisted in shifting her cargo from forward aft, in order to lighten the ship forward. After they had been working in this way for about four hours, and had shifted about 50 tons of cargo, the Ashton, having weighed her anchor, came round under the stern of the Clan Munroe, and again made fast. About 3 p.m. she again commenced to tow, and in about 20 minutes the Clan Munroe came off into deep water. The weather, which was fine at the commencement of the services, got worse during their performance, and when the Clan Munroe came off the reef it was blowing hard from the north-north-west. As soon as the Clan Munroe floated the hawsers were cast off, and the two vessels proceeded under their own steam to Suez. The Clam Munroe is a steamer of 1,437 tons net register, and at tha time of the services was bound from Pondicherry for Marseilles with a general cargo. The value of the Clan Munroe, her cargo, and freight was £37,826.

Mr. Myburgh, Q. C., and Dr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Walter Phillimore and Mr. F. W. Hollams for the defendants.

The President, who was advised by the Elder Brethren that the Clan Munroe would probably have been unable to get off the reef without assistance awarded the plaintiffs £2,000.

THE marriage rate in Ireland, according to *Health*, is the lowest of any country in the world which keeps a record of its vital statistics; and it is constantly growing lower and lower, because of the emigration of men and women in the prime of life. In that unhappy country, the excess of births over deaths is about 6·4, compared with 13·9 in Scotland, and 14·3 in England and Wales. The Irish are not the people, under ordinary circumstances, to have small families, hence this decrease in the birth rate is all the more alarming. The death rate in the United Kingdom is rapidly decreasing. Fewer children die, and adults reach a greater average age. The marriage rate declines, however, having fallen off 1½ per cent. in the period 1881-1885, as compared with the period 1876-1880. The decline in the marriage rate is not due to "hard times," for, while the population of the United Kingdom increases but 12 per cent. per decade, its wealth increases 22 per cent., its trade 29 per cent., and its shipping 67 per cent. The greatest danger lies in the prospect of physical degeneration because of the decreasing death rate, which fell off 5½ per cent. in 1881-1885 as compared with the preceding five years. With an increase of intelligence and wealth there is always a decreasing birth rate. France has reached that point where its births only serve to keep the population undiminished, while in our own New England

THE JUBILEE PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.

WITH a few exceptions, the costly and beautiful gifts presented to her Majesty during the Jubilee celebrations have been deposited in the Throne Room at Windsor Castle. The collection, which, apart from its great value, is nationally interesting owing to the variety of the presents, some of which have been sent from the most remote places in the British Empire, makes a brave display in the apartment, which, as its name implies, is one of the most important in the Palace. It is situated on the north terrace, next the Waterloo Chamber; and its windows, overlooking "the slopes" and Home Park, command charming views of the scenery in the Thames valley. The walls are panelled with purple velvet, embossed with stars and garters, and the richly-guilt furniture is upholstered with similarly ornamented material, the carpet matching in colour and design the rest of the decorations. Over the doors and elsewhere are some fine specimens of wood-carving. Full, length portraits of the Queen, the Prince Consort, George III., George IV., and William IV. hang upon the walls, and the elegant console tables near the windows bear white marble busts of Prince Albert, Napoleon III., and King Victor Emanuel. The throne, a beautifully-carved ivory chair, fitted with green velvet cushions, stands raised upon a dais under a canopy at the west end, and near it on the south wall a grand picture of the first installation of the Order of the Garter. The apartment can be lighted at night by several crystal drop chandeliers depending from the ceiling. The majority of the presents are carefully arranged upon two tables running nearly the whole length of the room, while the bulkier articles are disposed upon the carpeted floor.

Foremost among the rare and valuable gifts at the east end of the table nearest the windows is the present contributed by the immediate members of her Majesty's family. It is a magnificent heraldic silver plateau, richly gilt in places, and very elegantly chased and engraved. The central ornament is a vase of unique design, embossed with gold medallion portraits of the Queen Empress and coats of arms, and engraved with the names of the Princes and Princesses, the top being surmounted by a Royal crown. On one side there is a figure of a lion, and on the other that of a jewelled unicorn; and around the base is the following dedicatory inscription: "To our beloved mother and grandmother, Queen Victoria, in remembrance of the fiftieth anniversary of her reign. From her children and grandchildren." The present was accompanied by a portfolio containing the autographs of the donors.

The silver trowels used by her Majesty on laying the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington and the Women's Jubilee Offering at Windsor Great Park are near at hand, and here too are a couple of extremely handsome palgrim bottle-shaped silver vases, heavily gilt all over, given by the Queen's aunt Augusta, Duhhess of Cambridge, and her Majesty's cousins.

The vase presented by the King and Queen of the Belgians is a chaste and elegant specimen of the silvermith's craft. It bears a medallion portrait of the Queen and the inscription:—"A sa. Majeste la Reine de Grande Bretagne, Imperatrice des Indes: Par la Famille Royale de Belgique a l'occasion du 50me anniversaire de son avenement."

The King of Denmark gave a pretty china vase ornamented with views and monograms.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a large oil painting—a very beautiful sunset sea coast and view with figures—mounted in a grand imitation bronze frame.

The contribution from the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household is a magnificent oxidised silver centre piece, inlaid with silver of classic design, and bearing the inscription—"To Queen Victoria, from her loyal and faithful household, 1837-1887." The candles of the vase are engraved with the names of Homer, Shakspear, Moliere, Byron, Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart.

Supported on an easel is the mosaic circular picture presented to her Majesty by the Pope. It represents an allegorical winged female figure crowned with laurels seated upon clouds, holding a closed book in her right and harpsichord in her left hand. On each side are cupids, with tablets, on which the words "Humine afflature" are inscribed in Roman capital letters. The work is composed of very minute pieces of beautifully tinted mosaic, the colours being cleverly blended by the artist, and at a short distance it can scarcely be distinguished from an oil painting. It is set in a richly gilt frame, surmounted by the Papal arms in cerulean blue, silver, and green, and the triple crown and crossed keys. The same spaces between the picture and the frame are ornamented with the Royal quarterings.

A very interesting contribution is a large leather-covered brass-nailed trunk furnished with a handsome ormolu key, and having plates with the inscriptions:—Victoria R. I. A Jubilee offering from the women of her kingdom, June 21, 1887." "The hearts of her people safely trust in her." "Nations shall rise and call her blessed," and "The names of her people shall be ever in the eyes of their ruler."

A massive silver wine cooler of handsome design is "Respectfully offered to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, June 21, 1886," by Lord and Lady Rothschild."

The Prince and Princess Waldeck-Pyrmont's gift is a case with silver gilt and glass service on a pretty triangular tray, on which are engraved the sentences, "Gott Segne diesen Tag," and "In Treue und Dankbarkeit."

From the Marchioness of Salisbury the Queen has received an oil portrait of the Prime Minister who is wearing his insignia of the garter, and Countess Sydney has sent a marble bust of her husband.

The Charterhouse boys' present is a large silver punch bowl.

The women of Ireland gave a large handsomely carved oak chest, with harp and crown on the lid, and the inscription—"Irishwomen's Jubilee Offering to the Queen, 1837-1887"—the Royal monogram being displayed on the front of the box, which is an excellent piece of workmanship.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands has sent a tasteful wreath, which, as well as her Majesty's initials, is composed of feathers mounted on blue plush in a gilt frame. The inscription is in the native dialect.

The large blue velvet banner bearing the words "God bless our Queen, not Queen alone, but mother, friend, and Queen in one," used at the children's *fete* in Hyde Park occupies a prominent place in the collection; and at the east end of the room is the elegant white satin embroidered quilt worked at the Royal School of Art Needlework, of which Princess Christian is the president.

The handsome vellum-covered album from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, contains an address to the Queen, water-colour views of the building in 1783, and drawings of the uniforms down to the present time; and a similar album filled with water-colour drawings of scenery from the Scottish Society of Painters in Water-Colours. The Royal Society of Painters in water-colours contribute four handsome albums and drawings by honorary members, members, and associates, one of the sketches being a view of Windsor Castle by the Princess of Wales. The Royal Cambrian Academy of Art has sent a couple of albums filled with water-colour drawings, accompanied by an address from the president, members, and associates; and sketches and chromo-lithographs are sent by the Royal Female School of Art, Bloomsbury, most of the work being of a high-class character.

Stonehurst College, Blackburn, has given a series of photographs of the buildings and grounds. They are enclosed in a blue morocco case, on the front of which are the school crest and the inscription "Victoriæ Reginae Feliciter requanti minisculum devotionis et fidelitatis pignus collegium."

The citizens of Cork send an address and sketches of the ancient city and its vicinity by local artists.

A very beautiful carriage rug, composed of white seabirds' plumage bordered with red and green cloth, the colours of the gift being suggestive of those of the little community upon the island rock in the German Ocean, is "presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and Empress of India on her Jubilee by the women of Heligoland, one of the smallest of her colonies.

The children of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, have given a handsome armchair inlaid with ivory and coloured woods, and upholstered with velvet plush.

There is a pile of newspapers containing reports of Jubilee celebrations, and books, sermons, and odes are interspersed among the presents.

Her Majesty's Jubilee Jerusalem cross, contributed by the British residents in the Holy City and Palestine, rests against the south wall of the throne room. It was made of olive wood in the workshop of the London Jews' Society House of Industry at Jerusalem, and is a combination of five crosses in the form known as the Crusaders' Jerusalem Cross, in which four smaller Latin crosses are grouped around a large central one. The inscription, which is in black lettering, is as under:—"The Lord that made heaven and earth bless thee out of Sion.—Psalm cxxxiv. 3."

There are several Hebrew sentences on the cross, which is decorated with the Royal Crown, and bunches of wheat and grapes finely carved in mother-of-pearl and also bears the words "Jubilee Year, June 20th, 1887."

The inhabitants of Stratford have sent a most useful present to the Queen. It consist of a handsomely carved mahogany cabinet, furnished with four blue velvet lined drawers, containing ladies' boots and shoes of the most exquisite workmanship. The collection comprises walking and dress boots, fur-lined black kid winter boots, and black and white satin and brown and amber corded slippers, the insides of which are decorated with the Royal monogram and the inscription. "Jubilee, 1887."

Mrs. Henry Beagdin, of Hughenden Vicarage, has given an extremely handsome early English chair, enamel, painted in white and gold, and upholstered with splendid specimens of rich gold embroidery.

The miscellaneous gifts contributed by the women of Stockport, in Cheshire and Lancashire, include specimens of the industries and arts of the district. The collection, which is exhibited on a table by itself, holds a very honoured position in the State apartments, as it stands within a few feet of the Royal throne. Among the presents are felt hats, Turkish bath towels, string, twine, cord, rope, the device of a Royal crown in tobacco twist, cotton prints, an ice cutter, a glass case, with bottles of sugared almonds, creams, and other sweets, and glasses of marmalade, a case of perfumes, glass jars of dry colours and other articles. The contribution is accompanied by a fine model of Bram Hall, the ancient seat of the Davenport family, and one of the finest half-timbered houses in Cheshire. The drawer in the stand contains the address of the fair dames.

The inmates of the Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool, have sent a rug and white woollen shawl. Samples of Irish linen collars and cuffs are contributed by the employes of the Franklin Street Cotton Company of Belfast. The beadworkers of Loosely Run, Lacey Green, and Speen, in Bucks, gave a handsome black satin embroidered tashier, stomacher, and sleeves, enclosed in a box of beech in the county wood. The Sisters of the Convent of Providence., Hampstead, an elegant cushion.

The gift of the Bishop of Newcastle and Miss Wilberforce is a paper knife made from one of the oak piles driven into the bed of the Tyne during the construction of the Pons Alio by the Romans in A. D. 180. The handle is of silver.

The Ballymena Archaeological Society sent an ancient flint arrow head mounted as a brooch in gold.

From the Gold Coast there is a valuable casket of gold dust and nuggest found in the West Africa, and manufactured by native smiths at Christianberg Castle, Accra.

Lord Rowton's present is a gold miniature frame in blue velvet case.

The British residents of Mogador contribute a beautiful specimen of Timbuctoo gold work, in the shape of an elegant necklace and pendant of Moorish design, and at the east end of the room are a gilt casket with address and gaily painted stand—the Jubilee offering of the Burma women.

Five thousand Derbyshire ladies have presented an address and silver carriage clock.

The Queen's Cup from the Children's Hyde Park Fete, another made in honour of the Jubilee of King George III., 1809 (the latter given by Captain Baxter, R.E.); a gold impression of a medal, presented by the Mayor of Wrexham and the local committee of 5000 Sunday-school children; two handsome vases of Worcester porcelain, the gift of Mrs W. Hollend, the wife of the Mayor of that city; a small miniature china statuette of Lord John Manners, sent by his granddaughter to her grandmother the Queen; a tazza and dish from Madame Massiero, the Golfe de Jouen, Alpes Maritimes; a branch of olives from Mount Sion, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, sent by Mr H. Gillman, the United States Consul at Jerusalem; a chart from the harbour masters of Great Britain and Ireland; a copy of the *Royal Gazette Jubilee Supplement*, published at Demerara, in British Guiana, are also shown at the east end of the apartment.

The "Inner Household" presented a framed water-colour lake scene by E. Walser Cook, which stands upon an easel near the throne. Herr Kanne, the director of her Majesty's Continental journeys, has sent a very elegant olive wood inlaid loo table; and Mr. R. W. Sydney Cooper, R. A., an oil painting of Carisbrook Castle, executed in 1837. The German ladies resident in England have given a water-colour drawing representing the betrothal of Prince Henry of Prussia. Lady Ely's contribution is a Dresden vase, ornamented with wild rosebuds; and another noticeable gift is a box made of fruit, Royal palm, Palma Christi Banana, aloe, and many other native woods, containing an address from the Commercial Hall, Barbadoes. The handsome silver dessert service subscribed for by the Queen's servants has, it is understood, been sent with some other jubilee gifts to Osborne.

In what may be termed the Indian section of the display, the Royal gifts are of a rich and varied description. Prominent among them is an address from the establishment of the Madras Presidency. The document is enclosed in an elegant circular silver-gilt casket, set with rubies and turquoises, and supported by an oxydised silver elephant, caprisoned with a frosted silver cloth, ornamented with rubies and gold tassels and a crown, the Royal monogram being surmounted by a raised gold garter. The frontlet on the animal's head is prettily adorned with rubies and pearls. The base of the work is composed of silver gilt, and studded with malachite beads, and upon a plate beneath the elephant is the inscription "Jubilee address from the Presidency of Madras, 1887." This magnificent piece of plate has a rosewood case. Another address from the Madras Presidency in a silver case was "presented with a narrative of the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee in Madras, to Queen Victoria, Empress of India, on of behalf thirty-one millions of her loyal subjects in that Presidency." The Bombay address is enclosed in a large ivory cabinet with silver gilt enrichments. The Municipality of Calcutta has also sent an address.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has contributed a handsome silver gilt tray; the inhabitants of Poona, a panelled silver casket; and the University of Bombay, a wood and silver case with addresses. Sir Pertab Sing gave a silver gilt casket containing a jewel: and the native Protestant Christians in the native State of Travancore under the Madras Government, an address enclosed in red morocco cases while the inhabitants of Ajmere-Merewara, in Rajputana, sent a beautifully bossed shell shield. The address from the District Grand Lodge of Bombay lies in a silver and ivory casket mounted upon an elaborate stand. His Highness the Rao of Cutch has presented the Queen with an address in silver gilt case, accompanied by a pair of six light silver candlesticks and silver vase.

The Nawab-Amir I Akbar Asmar Jaa Babadur contributes a gold vase, a cover and dish richly enamelled and set with diamonds, inlaid Damascene spice boxes, vases, candlesticks, small cabinets, and inlaid ivory jewel case and other gifts. The presents from the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar comprise a beautiful ivory work-box and writing desk, with gold and ivory fittings in a blue satin lined case; that of the Maharani being a large diamond pendant. The address from the English ladies in the Punjab is contained in a vase of richly Damascened India work, and that of the inhabitants of Rangoon. In a handsome silver bas-relief box. The Thalcore Sahib of Lindri has sent a couple of elegant silver vases and two cups richly jewelled with turquoise. The address of the Raja of Lumanada, in the Bombay Presidency, lies in a silver case. Views of India are given by Lalor Deer Dengal of Indore, and a silver candlestck and addresses of the inhabitants of Sonard Taluka, in the Ahmedabad collectorate. The gift of Thakore Sahib of Gondal is a grand silver vase in oak cabinet. The Indian workmen employed at the Colonial Exhibition have presented an address, which is enclosed in an ebony cabinet painted with views. Addresses, some elegant silver caskets and cases, and embroidered silk bags from the Maharajah of Gwalior, the chiefs of Kattiawar, the Maharajah of Idar, and the Chief of the Mahi-Konta Agenci, the Mir of Khairpoor, the Thakur of Tharad, the Dewar of Palanpur, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the Rajah of Dharampur, the Rajah Droghad Dara, in the Bombay Presidency, the inhabitants of the residency Bagan Chaddghat, the Tekumbegar Jewish community at Cochin, and others, and many miscellaneous gift of a highly interesting description are also exhibited in the Throne Room.

SPANISH MISSION IN MOROCCO.

PADRE Lerchundi, the able and energetic head of the Spanish politico-religious mission in Morocco, accompanied by a Moor, who represents, it is said, the Sultan, has (the *Times'* correspondent says), just paid a flying visit to Madrid. The two were received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and they left for Tangier within forty-eight hours of their arrival in the Spanish capital. The object of this hurried visit has not yet transpired, but, if the information received through Spanish sources be trustworthy, the Sultan's army has recently sustained a severe defeat and the Sultan himself has been killed. The last report is categorically contradicted, but the defeat of the royal troops appears to be admitted. Muley Hassan, it is stated, remains at Teolo, near Rabat, being determined to avenge with fire and sword this reverse to his arms. Muley's obstinacy in such a case is well known. In 1885 he sent his son with an army against the little principatily of Sidi Ho.ham. This army was not merely defeated, but its retreat was cut off. Thereupon Muley Hassan himself went to the rescue and was successful, completely routing his foes. The Sultan can dispose of unlimited monetary means to carry on his campaign. As I have recently learned from a good source, so far from his reputed treasures being mythical, as is occasionally alleged, they exceed the biggest estimates hitherto made.

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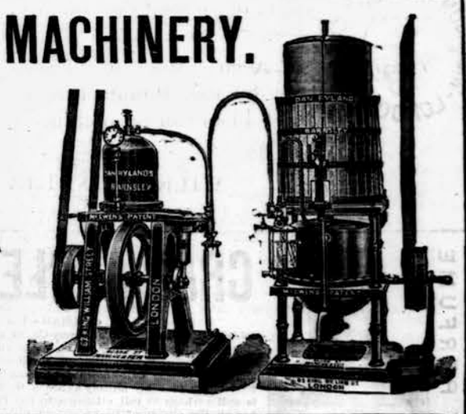

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FOR
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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

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Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re " HIPPACEA " in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago " HIPPACEA " was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that " HIPPACEA " meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied " HIPPACEA " employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that " HIPPACEA " appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

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Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

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Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your " HIPPACEA " and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.
C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your " HIPPACEA " for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.
JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your " HIPPACEA " from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin. of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think " HIPPACEA " is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of " HIPPACEA " to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.
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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
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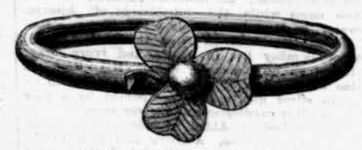

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